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YEN RISE 204.50 TO DOLLAR IN TOKYO, CLOSES AT 206.30

OW260935Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT 26 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 26 Jun (KYODO)--The yen soared to another post-World War II high of 204.50 momentarily before closing at 206.30 on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Monday as Japanese exporters rushed to sell their dollar claims abroad. The Bank of Japan intervened in the market in an attempt to stop the yen's further rise but soon dismantled the barrier in the face of the speculators' concerted attack on the defense by the central bank, market sources said.

With the strong uptrend abroad over the weekend carrying into trading in Tokyo, the Japanese currency opened the day at 206.10 to the dollar, compared with Friday's closing rate of 209.55. The central bank appeared half-hearted, in any way the sources said, in its attempt to apply the brakes on the now internationally synchronized upward spiral in the yen's value in dollar terms.

Most economists in Tokyo took the view that the yen would continue its upward climb until clear evidence of a substantial cut in the Japanese balance of trade surplus emerges. Major factors keeping yen-dollar exchange rates extremely volatile include doubts about the government's ability to cut the nation's current account surplus substantially. The surplus-cutting program announced Friday failed to represent any positive determination on the part of the government.

There was talk that the government has abandoned hope to cut the surplus to 6 billion dollars in fiscal 1978, ending next March, from 14 billion dollars the previous year. The seasonally-adjusted current account surplus is now running at an annual rate of 17 billion dollars. Behind the hard-pressed dollar was also worries over the high-running U.S. inflation which is eroding the dollar's purchasing power.

ABE: GOVERNMENT TO RESUME PRC TREATY TALKS IN JULY

OW260359Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 26 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Jun (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Monday talks on concluding the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty would be resumed in early July as proposed by Japan despite the reported illness of the Chinese chief negotiator.

Abe told newsmen Peking has not replied to Tokyo's proposal to resume negotiations on July 3 but had not requested their postponement either. He said he expected the talks would be started early next month although the opening date would be delayed a few days due to illness of Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung.

ENVOY RETURNS TO PEKING AFTER TALKS WITH FUKUDA

OW260401Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 26 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Jun (KYODO)--Ambassador to China Shoji Sato left Narita for Peking Monday [26 Jun] after holding consultations with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and other government leaders on resumption of negotiations with China on a peace and friendship treaty. He had been in Tokyo since June 19.

At top-level talks held June 22, attended also by Sato, the government decided to propose to China that the negotiations be resumed in Peking July 3. No reply has been received as yet on the Japanese proposal. Sato is expected to head the Japanese team at the working-level negotiations.

JCP OPPOSES ANTIHEGEMONY CLAUSE IN PRC TREATY

OW251145Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jun (KYODO)--The Japan Communist Party (JCP) Sunday [25 Jun] opposed the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty with China containing an anti-Soviet "antihhegemony" clause. Japan should not enter into an alliance with any country against a specific third country or into relations that might involve Japan in joint actions, the party also said.

The JCP gave its view on the pact in an unsigned article in its organ *AKAHATA (RED FLAG)* as the Japanese government prepared to resume treaty negotiations with China early in July.

The article said that before concluding such a treaty, full discussions should be conducted and a just conclusion reached on the relations between Japan and China and their peoples and their relations with third countries. The JCP warned that a premature peace and friendship treaty was may leave the root of trouble in future.

This was the JCP's first statement of its official view on the entire relations between Japan and China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972. The JCP has been at variance with the Chinese Communist Party since a visit to Peking by Kenji Miyamoto, then JCP secretary general, in 1966.

The JCP also criticized China for aiding what it saw as U.S. domination in Asia by openly supporting the Japan-U.S. security treaty. It recalled that Chinese leaders previously opposed the security pact. The change in Peking's attitude began surfacing after the visit to China in the summer of 1971 of Henry Kissinger, then national security adviser to President Richard Nixon.

The party strongly urged Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and the Japanese Government to adhere firmly to an "independent" line in treaty negotiations with China. It claimed that Fukuda obviously intends to seize an opportunity to dissolve the House of Representatives after raising the now waning popularity of his government through the conclusion of the peace and friendship treaty with China.

The JCP warned that Fukuda should not leave a source of trouble for the future by being excessively influenced by party politics and factional considerations.

SIX STEELMAKERS TO SUPPLY PRC WITH ROLLED STEEL

OW240847Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Jun (KYODO)--Japan's big-six steelmakers have agreed with the China National Metals and Minerals Import-Export Corporation to supply about 2.3 million metric tons of rolled carbon steel for shipment chiefly in the latter half of 1978.

Industry sources said Saturday [24 Jun] the contract volume is somewhat above the 2.2 million tons which Nippon Steel Corp., Nippon Kokan K.K., Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., Kawasaki Steel Corp., Kobe Steel, Ltd., and Nisshin Steel Co. have offered to supply.

These sources indicated that the prices of four major items, cold-rolled sheet, hot-rolled sheet, plate and wire rod, are an average 23 percent higher than those agreed on late last year for shipments in the first half of 1978. The four types account for three-quarters of the total tonnage of rolled carbon steel ordered. The prices of other items, including electrical sheet, tinplate and pipe, are about 20 percent higher.

The mills initially asked 30-50 percent price boosts, but the Chinese mission raised strong objections. Final agreement came 80 days after the Chinese mission came to Tokyo April 4. The newly ordered 2.3 million tons is somewhat below the 2.6 million tons the major steel-makers agreed late last year to supply to China for shipment mainly in the first half of 1978. China is currently Japan's second largest overseas steel customer, next to the United States.

Equipment for Shanghai Steelworks

OW240849Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Jun (KYODO)--Nippon Steel Corp. (NSC) has reached basic agreement with China national technical import corporation to supply most equipment for the planned Shanghai Baoshan Steelworks, according to NSC. The project calls for an integrated steel-works with an initial annual capacity of 3 million metric tons, in terms of crude steel, to be built at Baoshan in the suburbs of Shanghai so that it may go into operation in 1980. Late in April, the top steelmaker signed a protocol with the Chinese corporation for technical cooperation in the construction of the steelworks with an eventual capacity of 6 million tons.

Nippon Steel said the steelworks facilities are made up of 19 packages, of which 10 the company has agreed to furnish. The 10 packages comprise all of the main facilities, including a raw material beneficiation plant, a coking plant, a blast furnace, a basic oxygen furnace and a slabbing mill. They account for 60 to 70 percent of the total value of the 19 packages, estimated at yen 400 billion. For the remaining facilities, including a sintering plant, a continuous steel caster, and an oxygen plant, Nippon Steel intends to recommend some other bids to the Chinese corporation so that they may enter into similar equipment supply agreements with the Chinese.

JAPANESE MOVIE TEAM TO MAKE FILM IN CHINA

OW240817Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0754 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 24 Jun (KYODO)--A Japanese movie team will visit China next autumn to shoot a film about five Japanese Buddhist priests who visited China in the Tempei era (middle of the eighth century), it was learned Friday. The visit of the movie team, headed by Kei Kumai, was arranged through the good offices of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries after six years of negotiations. It will be the first foreign movie team to be permitted to shoot a film on location in China since the People's Republic of China was established in 1949. According to the Cultural Exchange Association, the film will cost more than 1 billion yen to make and this expenditure will be shared by several Japanese private firms and movie companies.

EX-PRIME MINISTER MIKI LEAVES ON EUROPEAN TOUR

OW250953Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jun (KYODO)--Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki left Tokyo on an informal visit to four European nations Sunday [25 June] afternoon. Miki, accompanied by Masao Onishi and Toshiki Kaifu, both Liberal-Democratic dietmen, will visit Denmark, Romania, Sweden and Finland. Miki, who served as premier for 2 years until December 1976, will confer with Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen Monday. While in Romania on Wednesday and Thursday, he will meet President Nicolae Ceausescu and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. He will return home July 8.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION MARKS WAR ANNIVERSARY

OW251102Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--On "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism" more than 200,000 working people of all walks of life in Pyongyang turned out to the streets with a burning hatred for the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of our people, to take revenge upon them.

Working people of broad sections and youth and students in the city gathered at the Kim Il-song Square, the place of the Pyongyang mass rally, on "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism," shouting slogans denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors for having provoked a war of aggression in Korea 28 years ago and brought immeasurable misfortune and hardships to our people and for still staying on in South Korea and committing new war provocation manoeuvres, and denouncing their stooges, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

The angry shouts of the demonstrators marching along the streets carrying slogan-boards and picture-boards in their hands rocked the earth and the sky. After the mass rally more than 200,000 working people again staged a mammoth demonstration through the main streets of the capital from the square. Bursting forth incessantly from among the demonstrators were angry shouts condemning the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, their stooges, and their schemes to perpetuate the national split, expressing the determination to take a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold revenge upon the inveterate enemy.

The demonstrators marched in high spirits carrying slogan-boards reading: "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people!" "U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea at once, taking along all your destruction weapons including nuclear weapons!" "Smash the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique!" "Decisively smash the criminal 'two Koreas' plot of the U.S. imperialists!" and "Down with traitor Pak Chong-hui!"

The demonstrators were also carrying picture-boards depicting the indestructible political and ideological unity of our people firmly rallied around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the vigorous struggle of our working people pushing ahead with the grand march of chollima and the invincible might of our country--independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive.

Carrying posters showing the unshakable determination of our people to force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, frustrate the reinvasion of the Japanese reactionary forces and reunify the country without fail, and posters showing the disgraceful doom of the U.S. imperialists, the demonstrators shouted slogans denouncing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

The mammoth demonstration of over 200,000 people exhibited the revolutionary spirit of our people determined to smash the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and certainly achieve the historic cause of national reunification, upholding the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

NODONG SINMUN DEMANDS 'HANDS OFF KOREA'

SK250614Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 24 Jun 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Jun editorial: "U.S. Imperialists Must Relinquish the Schemes for Aggression and War and Take Their Hands Off Korea"]

[Text] Today we mark the day of anti-U.S. imperialist struggle in circumstances in which the entire country is seething with the 100-day battle to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a glorious national festival day. The struggle of South Korean people of all walks of life for democratization of society and the fatherland's reunification is being strengthened and the world's voices of support and solidarity for our people's cause of reunification are growing louder. Marking this day, all the Korean people are burning with ever-increasing hatred and hostility toward the U.S. imperialists, who brought countless misfortunes and disasters upon our people by igniting the war of aggression in Korea. They are filled with firm determination to drive the U.S. imperialists out of this land and realize fatherland reunification without fail.

On 25 June 1950, 28 years ago, the U.S. imperialists ignited a war in Korea by abetting the South Korean puppet clique and launched an all-out attack against our country. This war provoked by the U.S. imperialists was an unprecedentedly violent and criminal war of aggression which sprang from the aggressive ambitions which the scoundrels had long harbored.

The U.S. imperialists have perpetrated all manner of atrocities of aggression and plunder against our country since the invasion by the pirate ship General Sherman some 100 years ago. Prior to the 15 August [1945] liberation, the U.S. imperialists abetted and reinforced the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and their colonial rule over Korea. After the 15 August liberation, they illegally occupied South Korea and reigned as new colonial rulers, taking the place of the defeated Japanese imperialists.

The basic aim of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea was to make it their colony and military strategic base, using it as a springboard to conquer all of Korea and furthermore to dominate Asia and the world. To this end, from the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists exercised most reactionary colonial rule while accelerating preparations for a war of aggression against the northern half of the republic, and finally triggering a war of aggression against our people.

To erase our young republic, the U.S. imperialists mobilized to the Korean front one third of their army, one fifth of their air force, their Pacific fleet, over 2 million troops from the armies of their 15 follower countries, including the South Korean puppet army, and the huge amounts of various types of the latest military equipment. Thus they frantically launched the war, mobilizing the most barbarous means and methods, unprecedented in the history of war. Due to the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, our beautiful land was destroyed, our cities and villages were reduced to ashes and numerous brethren were killed.

It was indeed arduous and difficult at that time for our young republic to fight against the united imperialist forces headed by the U.S. imperialists. However, Korea did not yield to them. Our people bravely rose with firm faith in victory in a stern fight against the aggressors. Our people and the people's army under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander and great military strategist, fought bravely and dealt miserable defeats to the U.S. imperialists. Thus they firmly defended the independence of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution.

the drums of the victory of heroic Korea, which beat loudly across all rivers and mountains on the historic day of the defeat of the U.S. imperialists, was a majestic manifestation telling the world that the Korean people, blessed with the wise leadership of the great leader, are ever-victorious and invincible, and that when people grasp their destiny in their own hands and rally firmly around a leader and devote their lives to the struggle, they can completely crush any aggressor.

By scoring a great victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people humiliated the haughty U.S. imperialists and greatly inspired the people struggling for national liberation and independence. Our people's defeat of the U.S. imperialists in the war crushed the scoundrels' design to conquer all of Korea with South Korea as a foothold and dominate Asia and the world. As a consequence, new prospects were opened for realizing national reunification by the Korean people themselves through peaceful means.

Since the war our party and the government of the republic, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, have organized and mobilized the people to rebuild the national economy shattered by the war and accelerate revolution and construction. At the same time, we have energetically struggled to convert the Korean armistice into a solid peace and to reunify the divided fatherland. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung taught that reunifying the divided fatherland is the greatest national duty and the most important revolutionary task facing our party and people.

Our party and the government of the republic maintain the position and policy that national reunification should be realized without outside interference, by our people themselves, on democratic principles and through peaceful means. This is well known to the world. Our series of proposals for national reunification, such as the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, troop reduction, the convocation of a North-South political consultative conference, the institution of a North-South confederation and the conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States, are based on this position and policy. Especially, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung suggested the famous three principles and five-point policy for national reunification, thus illuminating the direction and detailed means for solution of the matter of national reunification.

Our policy and proposals for national reunification are unanimously supported and approved by all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving peoples, for they are national, feasible and just. However, because of the obstructive schemes of the split-tists within and without, the cause of national reunification has not yet been realized and tension still persists between the North and South.

The basic factor obstructing our country's reunification is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy. Contrary to the Korean armistice agreement calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops after the war, the North-South joint statement, which declared to the world that the reunification of Korea should be realized on the principle of independence, and the UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists continue their occupation of South Korea and engage in aggressive schemes against our people.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to hold on to South Korea as a military base against our republic and socialist countries in Asia and are maneuvering to fix our nation's division by obstructing national reunification and fabricating "two Koreas." In South Korea, under the signboard of ground troop withdrawal, U.S. ruling circles are increasing the strength of their navy and air force and the puppet armed forces, bringing in new weapons, including nuclear weapons, and repeatedly raising military exercise commotions, committing nuclear blackmail. Lately, they extensively rounded up the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force stationed on the U.S. mainland and at overseas bases, deployed them along the military demarcation line and staged a joint South Korea-U.S. operational exercise.

This was an extremely reckless and provocative exercise carried out in simulation of an attack against the North. By so doing, the U.S. imperialists openly threatened us.

The United States says that it hopes for a peaceful solution of the Korean question. However, it is shying away from our proposal that the Korean armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement so as to convert the Korean armistice into a solid peace, and continues to disrupt peace in Korea. The United States is merely using the signboard of peace to conceal its military occupation of South Korea and its aggressive policies and to justify its "two Koreas" plot.

The U.S. imperialists use the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique as a device for aggression, and actively instigate it to anticommunist war commotions and schemes for national division. The South Korean puppets are dancing to the tune of their masters and are frantically engaged in war commotions and schemes for national division, with a view to keeping their colonial regime in return for their sale of the nation and the people to outside forces. Seeing their isolation at home and abroad grow more acute, they are becoming more brazen.

Making an anticommunist commotion, the Pak Chong-hui clique is encouraging North-South confrontation and accelerating preparations for war against us. It also carries on a begging diplomacy--hawking overseas such proposals as admission to the United Nations and cross recognition--following the script written by the U.S. imperialists--and is attempting to fabricate two Koreas and fix Korea's division. The clique is even inviting Japanese aggressive forces, who in the past imposed colonial slavery upon our people, and is intensifying its political, economic and military collusion with them.

To destroy any element posing an obstacle to their traitorous acts, the puppets have covered South Korea with a network of repression, arbitrarily rounding up and torturing patriotic people calling for democratization of society and fatherland reunification and trying, executing and massacring them. These acts are intolerable, traitorous ones.

The U.S. imperialists are rendering military support to the South Korean puppets who are isolated, hated and rejected both at home and abroad, and are instigating them to treachery. This constitutes a naked hostile act toward our people and runs counter to the trend of the times. Owing to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive schemes, the danger of a new war is increasing in Korea and graver obstacles are being created on the path to national reunification.

After the lapse of a third of a century since the nation's liberation from Japanese colonial rule and in the 25th year since the realization of the Korean armistice, we still see that peace is continually menaced and national division continues because of the maneuvers of the domestic and foreign splittists. We cannot remain indifferent to this. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the greatest obstacle to our fatherland's reunification is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive schemes.

Considering that our people and the world's peace-loving peoples unanimously desire Korea's peaceful reunification and are making all possible efforts for its realization, developments in our country's situation depend entirely upon the attitude of the United States. If the United States truly wants a peaceful solution to the Korean question, it must not accelerate war preparations and arms buildup against us, supporting the Pak Chong-hui clique with force of arms, and encouraging the Pak Chong-hui clique to a military adventure and national division, but discontinue its interference in the internal affairs of our country and take its hands off Korea. Matters regarding Korea's reunification are the internal affairs of our country, and accordingly are within the realm of our people's sacred right to national independence, which does not allow for any third party's interference or intervention.

There is no reason or basis at all for the U.S. imperialists to stay in South Korea. The United States must withdraw from South Korea without delay in accordance with the UN resolution and its own pledge. If the U.S. imperialists did not learn a lesson from their defeat in the Korean war and finally trigger another war in Korea, the scoundrels will only meet greater defeat.

The Pak Chong-hui clique is the most vicious follower of the U.S. imperialists' policy for aggression and war and is the most shameless, treasonous and treacherous group engaged in fascism, war and division with the support of foreign forces. Unless the Pak Chong-hui clique's fascist and terrorist rule is terminated and its war farce and scheme for division are thwarted, peace cannot be maintained and peaceful reunification cannot be realized. The Pak Chong-hui clique should not act indiscreetly and should step down from power--as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people. If the puppets continuously dash along the road of treason, they will not escape the stern judgement of the people.

The fatherland's reunification can be realized only through struggle. When all patriotic forces in the North and South who oppose war and division and aspire toward peace and peaceful reunification are firmly united in the struggle, any obstruction by domestic and foreign splittists can be overcome without difficulty and the historic cause of fatherland reunification achieved.

Peace and peaceful reunification in Korea are closely related to peace in Asia and the world. We are firmly convinced that the peoples and governments of all countries of the world which love peace and justice and treasure independence will continuously extend active support for and solidarity to our people's cause for the fatherland's reunification. Our people's struggle for reunification is ever-victorious and invincible. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people will reunify the divided fatherland and build a rich and prosperous reunified sovereign state in this land without fail.

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES VISIT PANMUNJOM

SK240528Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 24 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Kaesong, 23 Jun (KCNA)--Military attaches and assistant military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang went to Panmunjom on June 22 on the eve of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and went around the room where the armistice talks were held, the room where the armistice agreement was signed and the conference room of the military armistice commission and had round-table talks with soldiers there.

Han Chu-kyong and other cadres concerned attended the round-table talks. Speaking there on behalf of the military attaches, Tie Lei, military attache of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, said that the U.S. imperialist aggressors provoked the Korean war 28 years ago, and branded U.S. imperialism as the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, the number one enemy of the world people and chieftain of aggression.

The Korean people and officers and men of the People's Army under the wise leadership of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song defeated the U.S. imperialists, he said, and added: The great victory of the Korean people encouraged the oppressed people of the world with the conviction that they could win if they fought, and made a great contribution to the world revolution.

Saying that Korea remains divided into the North and South due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, he stressed: The reunification of Korea is the cherished desire and aspiration of the entire Korean people.

Korea must be reunified in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song, he said. He demanded the U.S. imperialists withdraw all their troops and military equipment from South Korea.

INTERNATIONAL APPEAL SEEKS SUPPORT ON U.S. WITHDRAWAL

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[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--The political parties and public organisations of our country on June 23 published an appeal to the political parties, public organisations and peace-loving people of all countries of the world on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The appeal, issued in joint name by the Workers Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, the Korean Christians' Federation, the Korean Buddhists' Federation, the Korean Journalists' Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Korean Students' Committee, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Korean National Peace Committee, reads:

Today we are observing a month of international joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea together with peace-loving people the world over, when voices are growing louder in support of our people's struggle to put an end to foreign interference in Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Entering this month, we express our deep thanks to the progressive political parties, public organisations and peace-loving peoples of many countries of the world for their sincere support to the just cause of the Korean people for achieving the reunification of the country.

It is 25 years since the guns ceased roaring in Korea. But the unstable truce has not yet been converted into a durable peace. As the days go by, the dark clouds of war are thickening, with no prospects of peace in sight. Furthermore, today the manoeuvres of the United States and its stooges to provoke a new war and perpetuate division have created an urgent situation in Korea to which the political parties, public organisations and peoples of all countries who love justice and peace should pay particular attention.

The U.S. bellicose elements are now speeding up on a fuller scale than ever before their preparations for a war of aggression in Korea behind the screen of "troop pullout." As everyone knows, Carter had pledged that if he was elected U.S. President, he would withdraw U.S. troops together with nuclear weapons from South Korea in the shortest period possible. But no change has taken place in South Korea till today, when one year and a half have passed since he became President.

With each day the United States, trampling underfoot its own "pledge," is hastening war preparations on a more massive scale, hither-to unknown, and getting overheated in their arms expansion against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The U.S. bellicose quarters are shipping into South Korea various modern weapons and combat equipment, including nuclear weapons and the latest types of military equipment capable of carrying nuclear weapons, in gross violation of the armistice agreement.

Deployed in South Korea now are nuclear weapons with explosive power 1,000 times the atomic bombs dropped by the United States on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, during World War II. Still more grave is the fact that the United States has even mapped out a practical operational plan for aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This year, it contemplates to set up a "Joint ROK-U.S. command" to perfect the war commanding system. Particularly, the United States has organized a new "striking task force" more than 100,000 strong, equipped with modern weapons--including nuclear weapons--and military equipment, and then staged a "South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise," the largest in scale since the ceasefire. It was to test the war preparedness to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at any time.

In this war exercise, the United States even carried out a launching exercise of the improved "Lance" missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead, glaringly revealing its intention to ignite even a nuclear war in Korea.

Recently, the U.S. authorities, together with the South Korean puppets, staged in succession an "ROK-U.S. river-crossing exercise" and an "ROK-U.S. joint landing operational exercise" simulating a landing in areas of the northern half of the republic, and openly uttered violent words threatening the use of nuclear weapons in Korea.

Breaking their "pledge" to "stop aid without hesitation to foreign governments which oppress human rights," the U.S. authorities grant "privileges" in the form of greater military aid to South Korea, where human rights are violated most wantonly in the world. The United States is going to transfer to South Korea various modern weapons and military equipment worth 8,000 million [as received] dollars under the pretext of "compensatory measures" to offset "troop pullout" in order to increase military potential in South Korea.

New weapons of destruction including various types of missiles, fighter planes, naval vessels and tanks are being brought into South Korea in an unbroken chain. At the instigation of the United States, the South Korean authorities have established a war-time mobilization system under which everything is directed to war preparations.

The United States has formed triple rings of encirclement around Korea--the lines of the Japanese territory, Micronesia and Hawaii--and deployed the U.S. 5th Air Force, 7th Fleet and 3d Marine Division in the direction of the northwest Pacific. The striking task forces directed against our republic are also being reinforced in many U.S. military bases around Korea.

With much talk about the "share of burden" following the "troop pullout," the United States is inveigling Japan into a plot to provoke a new war, and strengthening the system of U.S.-Japan-ROK military alliance. The U.S. bellicose elements scheme to use Japan as a base for Korean aggression and mobilize even the Japan "Self-Defense Forces" to the Korean front in an emergency case, and the Japanese authorities are zealously joining them to get a share.

Due to reckless war preparations by U.S. bellicose elements, South Korea today has turned into a powder magazine for a war where aggressive armed forces, including nuclear weapons, are more densely distributed than in any other place in the world, a hotbed of war which is fraught with the greatest danger of the outbreak of a new war.

All the facts clearly show that the "troop pullout" advertised by the United States is a variation of the policy of "strength" and a veil to cover up its plot to provoke a new war in Korea. The United States is trying to justify such war manoeuvres under the pretext of keeping the "equilibrium of strength" against the so-called "threat of southward invasion." While occupying one part of another's country and having everything their way, the U.S. authorities allege that they are under the "threat of aggression" from the host. It is an absurd logic which can convince no one.

In South Korea now there are armed forces nearly 10,000,000 strong, including the regular army 700,000 strong, the "Homeland Defense Reserve Forces" over 3,000,000 strong, the "Student Homeland Defense Corps" 1,700,000 strong and the "Civil Defense Corps" more than 4,000,000 strong, plus tens of thousands of U.S. troops armed with nuclear weapons.

Why are these huge aggressive armed forces needed, if not for threatening and attacking us? There actually exists in Korea not the "threat of southward invasion," but that of northward aggression. The so-called "equilibrium of strength" claimed by the United States and South Korean authorities is nothing but a pretext for intensifying the preparations for a war of aggression. The United States is vociferating about "peace." But, in fact, it is pursuing a war, not peace.

The world people know well that the United States is speeding up arms reinforcement at a faster pace than ever before, despite the pressure of world public opinion. This vividly shows that the United States is not interested in the preservation of peace, but is seeking to solve problems by means of war from a position of "strength."

Everywhere in the world the United States is expanding armaments and stepping up war preparations, employing the tactics of fooling the people with the signboard of "peace." And in Korea too, it is intensifying its war preparations under the cloak of "troop pullout," persistently pursuing the "two Koreas" policy in order to keep hold on South Korea as its permanent colony and military base.

The internal and external splittists persist in the splitting machinations to divide by force a single nation that has lived in one land for several thousand years with one language, one culture and custom and one history. They are desperately resorting to intrigues to create an "international climate" for the creation of "two Koreas" by realizing "cross recognition" and "admission to the UN." Historical experiences show that continued division is constantly fraught with danger of war. Division is an actual hotbed of confrontation and tension.

At present Korea is the focus of the imperialist aggression and splitting machinations in Asia. In fact, the war preparations by the bellicose elements in South Korea have been far more intensified than before the question of a U.S. troop pullout was brought up. A real danger of war prevails in Korea. If a war broke out now in Korea, it might easily expand into a global war. If such a dangerous situation is not removed, the world will undergo great calamities. The U.S. warlike elements should not miscalculate that if they provoked another war in Korea, only other countries would fall victim to it. A war in Korea will lead the U.S. bellicose elements to a lamentable destruction. The U.S. authorities should bear in mind that if they try to attain a certain purpose by reinforcing the armed forces in South Korea as the bellicose quarters insist, they will face irretrievable consequences.

The United States must stop its reckless arms reinforcement and immediately and completely withdraw its armed forces from South Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and its own "pledge." If it is interested in a peaceful solution of the Korean question, it should seek its way through contacts with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as we have proposed time and again, instead of raising various unrealistic conditions. It must also stop buttressing by force of arms and encouraging the present South Korean rulers, who are hated and rejected by the people, isolated at home and abroad, and must no longer interfere in the affairs of the South Korean people, so that they can realise the democratisation of society and establish a democratic government as they want.

The Japanese authorities must not dance a duet dance with the United States in the latter's policy of Korean aggression, nor leave Japanese territory to the United States as its base for aggression against the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan.

The tension and danger of war in Korea are growing further still owing to the new war preparations and the nation-splitting machinations of the South Korean authorities. They still implore for the continued presence of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons at a time when the world people demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. They are trying to find a way out in obstinately pursuing a policy of national division and war, clinging to the sleeves of foreign forces and intensifying their fascist suppression of the South Korean people, who are struggling for the democratisation of society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

If the South Korean authorities remain engrossed in treacheries, they will stand naked before the world, glaringly revealing their ugly colour as splittists, bellicose elements and fascists.

Progressive political parties and public organisations of all countries and all peoples who love peace in the world, because of the new war provocation moves and "two Koreas" plot on the part of the United States and the South Korean authorities, Korea is now standing at the critical crossroads of peace and war, reunification and permanent division. The situation obtaining in Korea urgently demands the governments, parliaments, democratic political parties and public organisations and personages of all circles in all countries of the world treasuring justice and peace, freedom and national sovereignty pay attention to Korea.

Only Korea's reunification can help remove the root cause of war and ensure peace in the Asian region and furthermore preserve and consolidate world peace. The prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification and a durable peace in Korea is to get the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea and terminate foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

There has been and [there] is still no change in our principle that the question of Korean reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves on a democratic principle and by peaceful means, without any foreign interference. Representing the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people, we earnestly appeal to you, the peace- and justice-lovers, to undertake a powerful and massive international campaign to prevent a new war and safeguard peace in Korea, to render positive support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people for the peaceful reunification of the country and have foreign aggressive forces withdrawn from South Korea.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists must be checked and frustrated. We hope that the peoples of all lands of the world with desire to see the peaceful reunification of Korea will launch a resolute struggle to thwart and frustrate all forms of splitting machinations by the United States and the South Korean authorities. The fascistisation of South Korean society lays serious obstacles in the way of national reunification.

We appeal to the world people who have already experienced the ferocity and brutality of fascism to lift up louder voices condemning the violation of human rights in South Korea and actively support the just struggle of the South Korean people to win democratic freedom and the right to existence.

The struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea enjoys active support and sympathy of an ever increasing number of the peoples. Over 130 solidarity organisations have come into being in many countries of Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America and they are now waging brisk movements to support the reunification of Korea. The intensified international solidarity movements supporting Korea's reunification are an enormous encouragement to the Korean people in their arduous struggle against national split and for reunification. With the strong support and encouragement of the peace-loving people throughout the world, the Korean people will achieve without fail the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

The embroidery-like land of Korea, extending 3,000 ri, will surely be reunified and the 50 million fellow countrymen of the North and the South will certainly be reunited to live in harmony in a reunified land. We express our conviction that in the June 25-July 27 month of solidarity with the Korean people this year, the political parties, public organisations, peace-loving people of all countries, the international organisations and international democratic bodies of the world that love peace and justice and respect national sovereignty, will exploit every possibility and method to launch an extensive international struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and wage more powerfully movements supporting Korea's reunification in various forms.

WORLD BACKING FOR REUNIFICATION REPORTED

OW231615Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--The world people and broad public circles resolutely oppose and reject the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and express full support and firm solidarity for the Korean people in the struggle for the independent reunification of the country. Messages and letters of solidarity came and are coming to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from various countries.

Heads of state and government of many countries denounced the "two Koreas" plot and war manoeuvres of the splittists and reclarified their firm support to our stand for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Heads of state and governments of foreign countries who recently paid an official good-will visit to our country expressed once again their firm support for the three principles and the five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and clearly manifested their unshakable determination to stand on the side of the Korean people and wage a joint struggle.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, stressed: "The Chinese Government and people denounce the U.S. Government's policy of aggression and division, and we denounce the crimes of the Pak Chong-hui clique of betraying the Korean people and splitting the country.... The U.S. Government must withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment from South Korea. The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference and in accordance with the three principles and the five-point policy put forward by President Kim Il-sung."

Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, said: "Guyana fully supports the desire of the Korean people to be united, and holds the view that the three principles of reunification as set out in the North-South Joint Declaration of July 4, 1972, as well as the five-point program enunciated by you, Comrade President, the great leader of the Korean people, form the basis of an acceptable solution to the problem of reunifying Korea."

Governments, political parties and public organisations and committees for supporting Korea's reunification; and prominent figures of socialist, non-aligned and developing countries and peace-loving countries of the world; and many international organisations made public statements and talks or sent to our country messages and letters of solidarity in denunciation of the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists. In recent years the world people formed many solidarity committees in support of the reunification of Korea and expressed support and solidarity for our people in their meetings and demonstrations.

The Ninth World Trade Union Congress held in Prague in April with the participation of delegates of 303 trade union organisations in 126 countries and regional trade union organisations resolutely denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique and called upon the working people and trade union organisations of the world to express effective support and firm solidarity for the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The second session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Paris on April 22 and representatives of political parties and trade unions and public organisations of Belgium, Finland, France, Britain, Italy, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland held a West European regional meeting of solidarity for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in Paris (Ivry) on April 23. An inaugural meeting of the Nordic Cooperation Committee of Associations for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People was held on May 13 in the capital of Norway.

The peace-loving forces of the world are successfully carrying on preparations to hold the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on an unprecedentedly large scale in Tokyo in November, which will be an important occasion in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The press and radios of many countries are publishing articles resolutely supporting the ardent desire of the Korean people to drive out the foreign forces and have a reunified fatherland. Developments show that it is an irresistible trend of the times to support the struggle of the Korean people to terminate the division of Korea and achieve her reunification.

The United States must withdraw from South Korea totally, unconditionally and immediately, taking along all its troops and weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in accordance with the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly and its pledges, and take its hands off Korea.

NODONG SINMUN URGES '5-POINT REUNIFICATION POLICY'

AKR31030Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 23 June editorial: "Let Us Prevent Permanent Division of the Nation and Pave the Way to Reunification by Implementing the Five-Point Policy for Reunification of the Fatherland"]

[Text] In the grand circumstances in which our people are fiercely fanning the flames of the 100-day battle to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a grand festival of victors, we observe today the 5th anniversary of the release by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung of the historic five-point policy for national reunification. On this significant occasion, our people renew their militant determination to accelerate revolution and construction to further consolidate the revolutionary base in the northern half, and to surely realize the historic cause of national reunification--the long-cherished dream of the nation--uniting efforts with South Korea's patriotic democratic forces.

In circumstances in which grave obstacles lie in the path to national reunification because of foreign and domestic splittists who are maneuvering to obstruct our country's reunification and fix national division, the five-point policy for national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung is a great national salvation program to overcome difficulties and pioneer the nation's advance. Since the dialog between the North and South took place to implement the items agreed in the 4 July North-South joint statement, which was based on three principles for national reunification--independence, peaceful reunification and the grand unity of the people--the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have continued the war racket and schemes for national division.

Due to the Pak Chong-hui clique's treacherous acts, none of the agreed items has been implemented. The dialog has reached a stalemate and the tense situation has not improved. Behind the curtain of dialog which it regarded as a means for maintaining the status quo, the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique brought about the October yusin commotion to arrange a fascist dictatorship for retention of power for a long time, and attempted to perpetuate national division by increasing the puppet armed forces, strengthening their armament and accelerating war preparations.

Finally, it released a so-called special statement in which North and South Korea's simultaneous admission to the United Nations was proposed, thus formally declaring that the North-South division should be fixed. It was, in other words, a declaration for North-South confrontation and permanent national division as it disclosed the wicked intent to aggravate tension in Korea to perpetuate national division, fix South Korea as a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists and maintain and prolong the fascist dictatorial rule.

At a time when it was urgently demanded that national salvation measures be provided for reducing tension in Korea, maintaining and consolidating peace, preventing the freezing of national division and seeking peaceful solutions to matters related to national reunification, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, who is peerless in caring about the destiny of the nation and people, announced the historic work "Let Us Prevent National Division and Unite the Fatherland." In which a new, epochal national salvation policy was set forth to crush the antinational demands of South Korean splittists under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and precipitate the cause of national reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that our policy for national reunification, which is concerned with abolishing military confrontation and reducing tension between the North and South, realizing broad collaboration and interchanges between the North and South, convoking a grand national conference to be attended by people of all walks of life and leaders of political parties and public organizations in the North and South, implementing a North-South confederation with the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and entering the United Nations under this single name, if realized would be about a great turning point in the historic cause of peaceful reunification conforming to our unanimous desire and that of the peoples of the world--in accordance with the principles noted in the North-South joint statement.

To erase tension in Korea, basically improve and develop relations between the North and South, restore national ties which have been severed and solve matters related to national reunification through broad contacts and negotiations between the North and South is the unanimous demand of the times and the people, an unchanged position which has been consistently maintained by our party and the government of the republic.

The five-point policy for national reunification is a patriotic one reflecting such a demand of the times and the nation's desire. This policy constitutes an aggressive initiative and program for the North's socialist forces and the South's patriotic and democratic forces to overcome obstacles through unity and to blaze a shortcut to the fatherland's reunification. It is the most just and realistic policy, clearly elucidating and detailing ways to adhere to and implement the three principles for the fatherland's reunification which were declared the common principles of the North and South for reunification in the North-South joint communique.

Since the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification was suggested, our people have been able to achieve the great strength to overcome the divisive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, and to solve the nation's reunification problem with a firmer prospective and clearer goals. The "two-Koreas" plot maneuver of the foreign and domestic splittists has been dealt a great blow and their aggressive and treacherous nature has been further revealed.

The five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification embodying the great principles of the chuche ideology, which instructs one to forge one's fate by oneself, constitutes a reunification principle not only reflecting our people's national aspirations, but also precisely corresponding to the hopes of the world's peoples desiring peace in Korea and Korea's peaceful reunification and to the trend of the times, with peoples marching along the road of independence. That is why the five-point policy, once announced, has met with world acclaim and has been continuously and positively supported as a great principle for the solution of our nation's reunification. This is the clear demonstration of the justness and the enormous vitality of the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Over the past 5 years, our party and the republic's government have seriously and ardently struggled to realize the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification--the national salvation principle to improve North-South relations and foster the nation's reunification task. Our suggestion for concluding a peace agreement with the United States and the four-point national salvation program which the joint meeting of all political parties and social organizations of our country suggested in order to remove the nation's permanent division and war danger and to expedite the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, stemmed from our wish to realize the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification.

If the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification is achieved, it will doubtless bring about a great turning point in accomplishing the historic task--peaceful reunification--in response to the common desire of our people and the world's peoples.

That we have not been able to realize our patriotic policy is totally attributable to the vicious, disturbing maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the treasonous Pak Chong-hui clique, afraid of our nation's reunification and desperately striving to create two Koreas. When we set forth practical measures to eliminate the tense situation in Korea, the puppets spur on their military expansion; when we advocate broad collaboration and talks between the North and South, the puppets strengthen the barriers between North and South by inspiring North-South confrontation and raising anticommunist rackets. Furthermore, while we call for the implementation of the North-South confederation system and entry into the United Nations under a single national name, the puppets are maneuvering to fix division by coming out with North-South simultaneous or single entry to the United Nations and cross-recognition.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which is more afraid of the country's reunification than anything else, has covered South Korea with a network of suppression and is arresting and detaining at random patriots and democratic figures demanding the democratization of society and national salvation and reunification, accelerating war preparations inspiring hostile feelings between the North and South.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which is reinforcing its military forces by dragging in various types of weapons and feverishly conducting military provocation rackets, with the U.S. imperialists recently launched a large-scale military exercise against us in areas near the military demarcation line, and thus further aggravated the situation.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' intensifying of their aggressive policy, tension in our country is further increasing. The U.S. imperialists are further retreating from their pledge to withdraw troops from South Korea and are accelerating war preparations and the expansion of armaments on an unprecedentedly large scale. They are backing up the Pak Chong-hui traitor clique--confronted by the people's hatred and rejection--with arms, and are inciting the clique to repression of the people, saber-rattling and maneuvers for split.

Under the signboard of compensatory measures for ground troop withdrawal, the U.S. imperialists are building up U.S. naval and air forces, transferring a massive quantity of military equipment to the puppets and repeatedly conducting unprecedentedly large-scale military exercises with the Pak Chong-hui clique. The U.S. imperialists are actively ushering in Japanese aggressive forces to accomplish their aggressive policy, hastening to strengthen the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance system.

Such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists are increasing the danger of a new war in Korea and creating more formidable obstacles to the peaceful solution of the Korean question. That the Pak Chong-hui traitor clique is more recklessly running wild is attributable to the U.S. imperialists abetting it. The development of the situation in our country during the past 5 years clearly shows that the only correct and just way to prevent the nation's division and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification is to implement the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification. To prevent the nation's division and reunify the fatherland, there is no other way but to dissolve tension by removing military confrontation between the North and South, basically improve and develop North-South relations by realizing broad cooperation and talks and thus blaze a path for the nation.

The fatherland's reunification is the greatest national task confronting our people. Our people who are of the same origin can never live separated in the North and the South, and must be reunified as one without fail. The matter of Korea's reunification should be solved according to the three principles and five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the correctness and vitality of which have been confirmed internationally and proved in reality.

To realize the fatherland's reunification, the obstacles blocking it should be removed. Reality demonstrates that without checking the Pak Chong-hui clique's war rackets and schemes for division and without terminating its fascist dictatorship, North-South relations cannot be improved nor a peaceful phase brought about in solving the reunification question. The Pak Chong-hui clique should not run wild, possessed by an ambition for power with the backing of the foreign forces, and step down from power according to the South Korean people's consistent demands. If the puppets continue to advance along the way of treason, they will be subjected only to the judgment of history.

For the peaceful solution of the Korean question, the aggressive maneuvers toward our country by the United States should be terminated. The U.S. imperialists' forcible occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy are basic factors obstructing our country's reunification and disturbing peace in Korea. The U.S. troops have no reason or grounds for remaining in South Korea. If the United States in good faith wants a peaceful solution of the Korean question, it should stop inciting the Pak Chong-hui clique, intervening in the internal affairs of our country, and take its hands off Korea. The United States should also relinquish its maneuvers for arms reinforcement and withdraw from South Korea in accord with the UN resolution and its own pledge.

Whether we can realize the fatherland's reunification at an early date depends on the people's unity. If all the democratic forces of North and South Korea, which oppose war and diversion and desire peace and peaceful reunification, rise in unity in a national salvation struggle and crush the puppets' anticommunist racket, any attempt by the domestic and foreign splittists to block this struggle can easily be repelled--thus realizing the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification.

Our people will without fail achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification by implementing the three principles and five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. No one can frustrate our people's adamant will to reunify the divided fatherland and no force can check our people's movement to realize the great cause of the nation.

PAK SONG-CHOL HEADS KWP DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA

SK251100Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 25 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol is now staying in Yugoslavia, according to a report.

On June 20 Comrade Pak Song-chol met Radil Hodza, vice president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in Belgrade.

Present on the occasion were a member of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea and Chong Kwang-sun, DPKK ambassador to Yugoslavia. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

On the evening of June 22 the KWP delegation was invited to a party arranged by Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, in honor of the delegations to the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Earlier on June 21 the delegation attended a mass meeting held in its welcome at the storage battery factory of the "Trepca" mining, metallurgical and chemical complex in Kossovo Autonomous Province of Yugoslavia. Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Yugoslav President Comrade Josip Broz Tito. The meeting was addressed by the deputy general director of the complex and Comrade Pak Song-chol.

In his speech the deputy general director said that the Yugoslav people, working class and communists were well aware of the glorious history of the struggle of the fraternal Korean people and their undaunted struggle for national independence and national reunification and for the acceleration of socialist construction.

He stressed: We here know well the decisive role and great contribution of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the tested leader of the Workers Party of Korea, the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the international working-class movement. Noting that the Yugoslav people regard as their own and are proud of the successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, a true friend of the Yugoslav people, he heartily wished the fraternal Korean people, working class and communists greater success in the struggle for carrying out the tasks put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song. After the meeting the delegation inspected the complex.

Meets With Tito

JK240516Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 24 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, received at the "Sava" Conference Palace in Belgrade on June 22 the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol to the Eleventh Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Present on the occasion was DPRK Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chong Kwang-sun. Berislav Badurina, chief of the presidential office of Yugoslavia, and Milivoje Maksic, foreign policy adviser to the president, were also present.

A personal message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrade Josip Broz Tito was courteously conveyed. The head of the delegation respectfully conveyed cordial regards of the great leader to Comrade Tito. After courteously inquiring after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Tito expressed deep thanks for his sending a delegation to the Eleventh Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He asked the head of the delegation to convey, back home, his warm greetings to the great leader. The conversation proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Returns, Stops in Moscow

JK260348Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 26 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol returned home on June 25 by special plane after attending the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

It was met at the airport by comrade Yim Chun-chu and Kim Yong-nam and personages concerned. On hand were Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and staffers of the Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Pyongyang.

The delegation left Yugoslavia on June 24. It was seen off at the airport by Nandor Major, [name as received] executive secretary of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and personages concerned. On hand were the ambassador and staffers of the DPRK Embassy in Belgrade.

On its way home, the delegation stopped over in Moscow. It was met and sent off at the airport by G.A. Chukanov, deputy director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and other personages concerned. G.A. Chukanov gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation.

Kim Il-song Greets Tito

SKP60434Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 26 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The message reads:

Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President, League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Belgrade: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and myself, I extend warmest congratulations to you in connection with the fact that the recent congress of your league warmly confirmed your election at its Tenth Congress so that you may continue your work as president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in various fields in the future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you good health and new success in the struggle of your people and in your responsible work for carrying out the tasks put forward at the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee, Workers Party of Korea, Pyongyang, June 25, 1978.

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS TO POLAND, PRC -Pyongyang, 16 Jun--A public health delegation of our country headed by Choe Tu-kwang left here on June 15 by plane to attend the 19th meeting of public health ministers of socialist countries in Poland and visit Hungary. A hydrometeorological delegation of our country headed by Paek Ok-hyon left here on June 14 by train for China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 16 Jun 78 SK]

JAPANESE VISITORS--Pyongyang, 16 June--The revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumsang-san Mountain" was performed on June 15 at the theatre of the Pyongyang Moranbong Art Troupe in honour of the third delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on a visit to our country. Invited to see the performance were the members of the delegation, headed by Yoshihisa Kajitani, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. Personage concerned Kim Kwan-sop and working people in the city saw the performance together with the guests. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 16 Jun 78 SK]

MAC MEETING WITH DPRK SCHEDULED FOR 27 JUNE

SK240055Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0048 GMT 24 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 Jun (HAPTONG)--The 389th plenary session of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) is to be held on June 27 at the truce village of Panmunjom, the U.N. Command said Friday. The command said the North Korean side had originally proposed the meeting for June 3 but the UNC counterproposed it to be held June 27. The meeting was requested by North Korea.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ACTION VIEWED AS 'INTOLERABLE'

SK240148Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0115 GMT 24 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 Jun (HAPTONG)--U.S. congressional action to halt a \$6 million dollar "Food for Peace" loan to South Korea in retaliation for Seoul's failure to have a former envoy to the U.S. available for questioning about his role in the Korean payoff scandal was seen as making relations between the two countries "delicate" for quite a time.

"The outright American congressional threat toward us in linkage of a former diplomat's testimony with U.S. assistance to Seoul is an act intolerable in view of the national sovereignty and international practice," a government source said. "Relations between Seoul and Washington in the future should be considered on a more realistical dimension," it added. It said the stark stance the U.S. Congress showed Thursday has caused a strain that would not be easily relaxed.

Officials at the Foreign Ministry said they expect Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the House ethics committee, would unjustifiably shift to Seoul the responsibility for his inadequate conclusion of the case.

A source said if he indeed passed the buck to Korea's alleged lack of cooperation in a report he submits to Congress in June, the government would hardly condone it.

ROK To Import Farm Products

SK240604Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0247 GMT 24 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 24 Jun (HAPTONG)--South Korea plans to import some 100 million dollars worth of farm products with the government-held foreign exchange (KFX) funds, it was learned at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) today. The import scale is equivalent to the unused portion out of the 776 million dollars pledged under the Kennedy commitment for the U.S. Food for Peace programs for South Korea, EPB sources said.

As the passage Thursday of an amendment bill calling for the reduction of \$6 million dollars in expenditures of Food for Peace aid for South Korea by the U.S. House of Representatives virtually means a total termination of the U.S. Food for Peace program for Korea, the government plans to import about 100 million dollars worth of farm products with its own foreign exchange outlays, the sources said. Therefore, the government has no plans to resume any further negotiations with the U.S. Government on the introduction of U.S. surplus farm products under the U.S. Public Law 480 program, the sources said.

The passage of the amendment bill would not affect economic cooperation between the two countries, the sources said. Yet the suspension of U.S. surplus farm products imports worth some 100 million dollars would slash the scale of the fund management special account, the sources said.

In the past years, local currency proceeds from the sales of U.S. surplus farm products on the domestic market were put into the special account, which in turn was released to finance rural development and electrification projects, the sources said.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT APPROVES PAK TRADE PROPOSAL

SK240559Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0232 GMT 24 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Washington, 23 Jun (HAPTONG)--Saying that President Pak has made a statesman-like gesture, the State Department welcomed today the proposal to North Korea declared by President Pak yesterday to create an inter-Korean organization designed to effectively promote mutual trade and technology and capital cooperation among representatives of civilian circles of both sides.

John Trettner, a spokesman for the State Department, said, calling on North Korea to give the proposal serious consideration, "by initiating this further effort to reopen the long-stalled, dialogue between the two Koreas, we believe that President Pak has made a statesman-like gesture."

The North Koreans have previously called for North-South contacts between non-governmental representatives, although they unilaterally broke off the North-South Red Cross talks earlier this year, the spokesman [stated].

Noting that just a few days ago North Korean media called for economic exchanges, the spokesman mentioned that therefore a basis would appear to exist for a positive response by the North to the proposed economic consultative arrangements.

The United States Government continues to believe that direct dialogue between the two Korean states offers the best means for reducing tensions on the peninsula, and economic contacts could offer a bridge to further dialogue in the future, the official stated.

VRPR SCORES MILITARY EXERCISE, PAK'S 23 JUNE STATEMENT

SK241327Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 24 Jun 78 SK

[Commentary: "Pak Chong-hui's Singing of Peace and War Racket"]

[Text] With the anniversary of the Korean War approaching, the Pak Chong-hui clique noisily clamors about "peace" or something and, behind this, is frantically engaged in war rackets. Beginning 24 June, the so-called "Twin Dragons '78" operation--the largest-scale war exercise ever conducted since the founding of the puppet armed forces--is under way in parts of North Kyongsang, Kyonggi and Kangwon provinces, with North Korea the simulated enemy. It will last for a week until 31 June.

This war exercise, in which tens of thousands of troops and various armaments have been mobilized, will involve extremely adventurist playing with fire such as unit deployment and rear area airborne operations, for which vehicles, trains and transport aircraft have been mobilized in a situation resembling real war. Also mobilized in the exercise are homeland reservists from North Kyongsang, Kyonggi and Kangwon provinces.

This war exercise shows that the Pak Chong-hui clique's war hysteria has reached an extremely reckless point and that the singing of "peace" or something by Pak Chong-hui in the so-called "23 June special statement" and other occasions is nothing but a smokescreen to conceal his criminal war schemes and deceive the people.

In recent times, the Pak Chong-hui clique has accelerated preparations for war against the North more extensively than any other previous time. The clique, which has declared a state of war, is increasing the strength of the armed forces and bringing in a great quantity of lethal weapons, clamoring about "readiness for action." Moreover, it carries out powder-reeking military exercises almost every day.

The clique made a war commotion by staging the unprecedentedly large-scale "Team Spirit '78" with U.S. forces. And this was followed by the joint South Korea-U.S. river-crossing exercise on the Imjin River and others such as various landing and firing exercises continuously staged in the east and west.

Especially with the anniversary of the Korean war approaching, the Pak Chong-hui clique is frantically carrying out an anticommunist commotion on one hand and viciously slandering North Korea on the other. On 21 June it made a commotion by holding a shooting match between ministries, in which some 200 war maniacs including ministers and vice ministers took part. Earlier, on 16 June, it raised a hysterical war commotion by conducting, under the baton of the traitor Pak Chong-hui himself, the "smash communists" special task force exercise on the central frontline.

On 14 June the clique staged a large-scale joint South Korean-U.S. landing exercise called "Twin Dragons" near Pohang, in which navy and marine troops and several thousand U.S. forces from the 7th Fleet amphibious unit and the marine landing unit were mobilized.

The Pak Chong-hui clique, which is frenzied with war hysteria, drives military organizations such as the "Civil Defense Corps" to the war exercise commotions. It drove even young students to military exercises in a ceremony held recently to inaugurate the "Student Defense Corps," and plans to drive old persons in their 70's and women to a civil defense drill scheduled to be carried out on 25 June, the day the United States triggered the Korean war 28 years ago.

The Pak Chong-hui clique, which continues arms buildup and war exercises, has kicked off the provocative, largest-scale "Twin Dragon '78" exercise with North Korea as the supposed enemy at a time when the anniversary of the Korean war is approaching. This nakedly shows that the clique's war hysteria has reached a reckless and grave stage.

The Pak Chong-hui clique takes every opportunity to clamor about "peace" or something. However, as is obvious from all the facts, this is a sheer lie and only a smokescreen to fool and deceive our people and conceal its schemes for war preparations.

The traitor Pak Chong-hui, in a so-called "special statement" released on 23 June, made absurd remarks designed to obstruct national reunification, fix national division and fabricate two Koreas. In the statement, he raved about "peaceful co-existence" and "cooperation." Such absurd words spoken by the traitor Pak Chong-hui are aimed at encouraging North-South confrontation so as to fix national division forever, and at aggravating tension so as to further accelerate schemes for war preparations.

Erasing tension and realizing peaceful reunification is our people's unanimous aspiration and the pressing demand of the times. With U.S. aggressors occupying this land and the Pak Chong-hui clique, which tries to find a way to survive through war and national division, kept intact, we cannot hope for the nation's peace and peaceful reunification. To erase tension and sincerely realize peace and peaceful reunification, we should drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors from this land and overthrow the Pak Chong-hui clique.

Reservists' Mobilization Exercise

3K/00170Y 3e 01 HAPTCNG in English 0112 GMT 26 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Taegu, 26 Jun (HAPTCNG) - Thousands of reservists, on the third day of their mobilization exercise "Ssangryong (Double Dragon) '78," were moved today from temporary bases here to undisclosed front areas for deployment to counter a simulated enemy attack.

The war game, now under way on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war, will reach its climax Tuesday when the homeland reserve forces confront adversary troops at various spots on the frontline. The biggest ever exercise by reservists will last until Friday.

In today's exercise, combat-ready advance task forces were transported to front line areas aboard C-123 planes. Main infantry and support unit personnel also took up positions for the field maneuvers. Paratroopers were the first to be deployed to the front areas for the massive operation.

BRIEFS

EXPORT SALES--Seoul, 17 Jun--Export sales by 12 Korean general trading firms including Daewoo Industrial Company reached 1,275.1 million dollars in the first five months of this year, industry sources here said today. The sum accounted for only 24.0 percent of the aggregate of their combined export target set at 5,320 million dollars for this year, the sources said. The poor export performance was ascribed mainly to dim prospects in the overseas markets for Korean export products and the fund shortages adversely affecting the local trading firms, the sources said. Judging from the sluggish export sales, the sources predicted it is very difficult for the general trading houses to achieve their respect norms for this year. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTCNG in English 0112 GMT 17 Jun 78 SK]

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SMASHED SRV-DIRECTED COUP PLOT

DA250332Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2305 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Propaganda and Information Ministry spokesman 25 June press communique]

[Text] At the end of May 1978, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army under the leadership of the KCP successfully smashed another plan to stage a coup d'etat by the Vietnamese Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at toppling Democratic Kampuchea.

The coup plan was directly prepared by the Political Bureau of the Vietnamese Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam after they suffered heavy defeats in their military invasion of Democratic Kampuchea in November and December 1977 and in the following offensives and invasion during the first half of 1978.

The aim of the Vietnamese coup this time was to topple Democratic Kampuchea. However, if they were not able to totally topple Democratic Kampuchea, they planned to try to take over the eastern region, separate the eastern region from Kampuchea, establish a new state power and party to serve as a Vietnamese puppet and use this eastern region as a springboard so that the Vietnamese could launch a military attack in order to seize the entire area east of the Mekong River and other parts of Kampuchea and then all of Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese nationals who were ordered by the Political Bureau of the Vietnamese Communist Party to establish contact with and directly supervise this coup d'etat, apart from the Vietnamese nationals who have directly conducted subversion in Kampuchea, are:

1. (Hai Tho), member of the VCP Central Committee;
2. (Pham Trung Hieu) alias (Ba Hai), assistant to the VCP Central Committee and former adviser to the SRV Embassy in Phnom Penh;
3. (Nguyen Gia Dang) alias (Bay Cam), assistant to the VCP Central Committee;
4. (Ba Da), assistant to the VCP Central Committee;
5. (Bay Mat), assistant to the VCP Central Committee; and
6. (Mai Viet), assistant to the VCP Central Committee.

The six Vietnamese nationals mentioned above and a number of other Vietnamese nationals have several times sneaked into Kampuchean territory in order to contact and hold meetings with the Vietnamese agents planted in the eastern region for subversive activities by Vietnam, concerning implementation of the coup plan and to directly supervise this coup.

The important places where meetings were held to prepare this coup are located in the eastern part of Kompong Cham, Route 7 and in Svay Rieng Province of the eastern region.

These secret meetings were held often. The most important ones were held in February, March, April and the beginning of May to discuss implementation of the coup plan and the successive offensives into Kampuchea in February, March, April, May and June.

As with the previous plans, the Vietnamese carried out this plan to stage a coup and launch offensives into Kampuchea with their supporters in coordination with the CIA.

However, this Vietnamese plan to stage a coup and launch offensives into Kampuchea was once again heavily and ignominiously defeated and totally smashed by the Kampuchean party, people and Revolutionary Army.

This coup d'etat plan has more clearly exposed the true Vietnamese nature of aggression, expansion, interference and subversion, the hands of the Vietnamese which are stained with the blood of the Kampuchean people and their strategic design aimed at making Kampuchea first a Vietnamese puppet and eventually a part of Vietnam.

In their words, the Vietnamese have continually clamored that they want negotiations in order to peacefully settle all of their problems with Kampuchea, that Vietnam does not want to include Kampuchea in the Indochina federation, that Vietnam respects the independence and sovereignty of Democratic Kampuchea, and so forth. But in actual deeds, the Vietnamese have continued to carry out their acts of subversion, interference and aggression and expand Vietnam by all means and has attempted to stage a coup to topple Democratic Kampuchea with the aim of including Kampuchea in the Indochina federation--a Vietnamese puppet organization--and then to complete the swallowing up the Kampuchean territory within a fixed period of time.

However, the attempt of the Vietnamese, their supporters and the CIA to jointly stage a coup d'etat and launch offensives into Kampuchea was defeated. All of their attempts have been defeated again and again, thus causing the Vietnamese to be defeated in all fields--militarily, politically, economically, financially and diplomatically plunging them into an increasingly difficulty situation and causing them to become more isolated in the world because they have been exposed as the aggressors and expansionists against Kampuchean territory.

If Vietnam stubbornly continues to implement its policy and acts of subversion, interference, encroachment and aggression and its attempt to stage a coup to topple Democratic Kampuchea, it will suffer more defeats in Kampuchea, in its own country and in the world:

Vietnam must:

1. Cease aggression and expansion against the territory of Democratic Kampuchea; cease provocation against and invasion of the territorial land, waters and airspace of Democratic Kampuchea; and cease shooting, shelling and bombing the territorial land and waters of Democratic Kampuchea.
2. Cease the dispatch of special military personnel to conduct reconnaissance activities in the territorial land, waters and islands of Democratic Kampuchea; cease subversion against and interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Kampuchea; and cease attempts to overthrow the Government of Democratic Kampuchea through coup or any other means.
3. Completely give up the strategy of including Kampuchea in the Indochina federation as a puppet of Vietnam in accordance with its principle of having one party, one country and one people in Indochina.
4. Respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea and respect the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own fate.

Otherwise, Vietnam must be held fully responsible for its crimes against Kampuchea.

Phnom Penh, 25 June 1978.

[Signed] Spokesman of the Propaganda and Information Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea

Ieng Sary 'Press Conference'

BK250524Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, gave a press conference at 0900 on 24 June at the Foreign Ministry for the members of diplomatic missions accredited to Democratic Kampuchea.

Present at the press conference were Comrade Sun Hao, PRC ambassador; Comrade Kim Mun-hwan, DPRK ambassador; Comrade Enxhiter Stano, ambassador of the People's Republic of Albania; His Excellency Jamal ad-Din Thabit, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt; His Excellency Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal, ambassador of the Federation of Malaysia and colleagues; Comrade (Kendul Pawzy), charge d'affaires a.i. of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Comrade (Kop Keoluangkhot), charge d'affaires a.i. of the LPR; and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary said: The information we want to give you is not new. It is about the subversive activities, the coup attempt and aggressive acts of the Vietnamese against Democratic Kampuchea. This information is only new on the point that we now have sufficient evidence of the coup plan, because at the end of May 1978, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, under the correct leadership of the KCP, have once again successfully smashed a coup plan of the Vietnamese Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at toppling Democratic Kampuchea.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea has evidence which clearly attests that the VCP Political Bureau and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have organized this coup after they sustained heavy defeats in their military invasion into Democratic Kampuchea in November and December 1977 and in the following offensives and invasion in February, March, April and May of this year.

The aim of their coup d'etat this time was to topple Democratic Kampuchea. If they were not able to totally overthrow Democratic Kampuchea, they planned to try to occupy the eastern region, to separate this region from the rest of Kampuchea and to proclaim a new Vietnamese-puppet state administrative authority and a new party, and to use this eastern region as the springboard for their military attack to take over the entire region east of the Mekong River and other parts of Kampuchea and then to occupy all of Kampuchea.

After giving the names of the Vietnamese nationals who were directly instructed by the Political Bureau of the VCP (gana noyobay Pak Kommunist Vietnam) and the SRV Government to establish contacts and to directly conduct this coup d'etat, and after giving information concerning the places and dates of meetings related to the planning of this coup d'etat, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary said: As previously, the Vietnamese and their supporters have prepared this plan to stage a coup d'etat in coordination with the CIA, but they have again been ignominiously defeated.

The comrade deputy prime minister then said: The Vietnamese have been clamoring and telling lies about wanting negotiations with Kampuchea to find a settlement through peaceful means and have been saying that Vietnam has no design to incorporate Kampuchea in the Indochina federation, that the SRV respects the independence and sovereignty of Democratic Kampuchea, and so on and so forth.

In fact, the Vietnamese have continued to try to carry out acts of subversion, interference, violation and aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. They have tried through all expansionist means and coup attempts to overthrow Democratic Kampuchea with the design to include Kampuchea in the Vietnamese-puppet Indochina federation and then swallow up Kampuchean territory within a fixed period of time.

The comrade deputy prime minister went on to say: If Vietnam stubbornly continues to implement its policy of subversion, interference, encroachment and aggression and its attempts to stage a coup d'etat, it will suffer more defeats in Kampuchea, in its own country and in the world.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which has the goodwill to achieve a settlement, still maintains the 4-point note dated 15 May 1978 as the basis for the settlement. In this case, the settlement through peaceful means is only possible if Vietnam ceases its violations, aggression, subversive activities and coup attempts to overthrow Democratic Kampuchea and abandons its designs to take over Kampuchea and to include it in the Indochina federation and if it proves by actual deeds that it respects the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea and the right for self-determination of the Kampuchean people. Otherwise, Vietnam must be held fully responsible for all its crimes against Kampuchea.

The comrade deputy prime minister went on to say: The Vietnamese have not analysed the successive defeats they have suffered. The studies of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry have revealed that since the last foiled coup attempt at the end of May 1978, the SRV Government has continued to carry out activities against Democratic Kampuchea.

Hanoi radio on 21 June openly launched a subversive appeal for the overthrow of the government of Democratic Kampuchea. Does this represent goodwill for a settlement through peaceful means or for friendship with Kampuchea? This, in fact, represents a violation of the sovereignty of Democratic Kampuchea and the most truculent interference in Democratic Kampuchea's internal affairs. In engaging in such activities, the SRV Government flagrantly violates the principles of nonalignment which stipulate the necessity of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and the rights of the people of each country to self-determination and which prevent interference in other countries' internal affairs. The fact that Vietnam has said it wants to reach a settlement through peaceful means is therefore a complete fallacy.

All of this also attests to Vietnam's genuinely cunning nature by which it talks about friendship and peace but, in actual deeds, has committed aggression and expansionist and annexationist activities against the territory of Democratic Kampuchea and has carried out subversive activities and fomented coup attempts to overthrow Democratic Kampuchea. That is why the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which has never trusted Vietnam's words, has demanded that Vietnam prove its respect for Democratic Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity through actual deeds.

The comrade deputy prime minister then informed the audience about the situation related to the Vietnamese attacks, aggression and violations in the border area. He said that the Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army have been and will continue to be in control of the situation and will remain capable of totally safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. The cause of the defence of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kampuchean people is a just one. The just cause will certainly triumph, and the aggression will be defeated. The world people and all the independence-, peace-, and justice-loving countries support the current just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

The members of the diplomatic corps listened to Comrade Deputy Prime Minister long and with great interest. Following the statement, the comrade deputy prime minister answered to a number of questions put by the members of the diplomatic corps. The press conference ended at 1000.

SISAVAT KEBOUNPHAN MEETS WITH 'OVERSEAS CHINESE'

HK240136Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 22 June, Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPDR Central Committee, minister attached to the premier's office and chief of the Guidance Committee of Vientiane Province and Vientiane municipality, met and chatted with nearly 1,000 fraternal Overseas Chinese in Vientiane capital.

At the meeting, Minister Sisavat Keobounphan discussed the allround victory of the Lao revolution in the past--and since the founding of the LPDR in particular. He also discussed the situation and tasks of the Lao revolution in the new period, which have been persistently carried out by the Lao party, government and people. At the same time, the minister also hailed the fraternal Overseas Chinese for, together with the Lao people, contributing to the uprising to seize power in the past and to build the new society in Laos in the past 2 years. Moreover, the minister also called on all fraternal Overseas Chinese in Laos to further enhance the tradition of diligence and hard work, to further promote and strengthen the time-honored fraternal solidarity between the Lao and Chinese peoples, to exert efforts to implement the guidelines and policies adopted by the Lao party and government, and to participate in boosting production and building a new life so as to realize the socialist transformation and socialist construction in Laos.

After listening to the lecture of Minister Sisavat Keobounphan, the fraternal Overseas Chinese showed their overwhelming happiness and pledged that they would continue making ardent contributions to the tasks of defending, safeguarding and building the LPDR.

ETHNIC CHINESE FLEE TO THAILAND, CLAIM NEW RESTRICTIONS

HK240820Y Bangkok WORLD in English 24 Jun 78 p 1 BK

[Text] About 90 ethnic Chinese have fled from Laos to Thailand in the last 4 days. They said that their businesses in Laos had been taken over by Vietnamese and Lao traders.

One group of Chinese traders who recently fled Laos told the WORLD in Nong Khai that over 2 months ago the Lao Government issued directives banning ethnic Chinese from carrying on trading businesses.

They claimed many Chinese people in Laos has been forcibly recruited to labour manually in the communes, to dig canals and to work on the rice farms. Their movement outside the Lao capital of Vientiane was also subject to stiff restrictions, they added.

According to official figures, since Tuesday about 90 ethnic Chinese have fled to Nong Khai to seek temporary refuge. They told Thai officials that they had to pay between 8,000 and 15,000 baht in either Thai or U.S. currencies to Lao militiamen in order to get safe passage to Thailand.

The Chinese refugees further claimed that soon after they left Laos, their abandoned businesses were taken over by other nationals, namely Vietnamese and Lao.

They likened the situation to Vietnam where their compatriots were being victimised, persecuted and finally forced to leave the country, they claimed.

CHATCHAI RETURNS FROM CHINA, COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH IENG SARY

BK250238Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 Jun 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary appeared very anxious to make his pending visit to Bangkok as soon as possible, reported Former Foreign Minister Chatchai Chunhawan after his return from China last night. Maj Gen Chatchai met with Mr Ieng Sary for informal talks in Peking on June 15 with the help of Chinese Senior Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Maj Gen Chatchai led a team of 20, including his wife Khunying Bounreen, for a visit to China at the invitation of the Overseas Friendship Association of China. The retired major general is chairman of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association.

"I went there as a common Thai citizen, and I met Mr Ieng Sary also at my own initiative. After all, Mr Ieng Sary and I are friends," Maj Gen Chatchai said.

During the informal meeting, the Thai ambassador to China, M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemi and his wife were also present, and the Thai envoy's wife acted as interpreter during the discussion as she knows the Cambodian language.

After the discussion, Maj Gen Chatchai called Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and reported on his exchange of views with Mr Ieng Sary. At the same time, Ambassador Kasemsamoson also notified the Foreign Ministry in Bangkok.

"Mr Ieng Sary appeared very anxious to meet Thai leaders to settle the outstanding border problems between Cambodia and Thailand," Maj Gen Chatchai said. "Personally, I am confident that successful settlement of the border problems is within our reach," he added. While he was the foreign minister in the Khukrit government, Maj Gen Chatchai once met with Mr Ieng Sary to negotiate on the border problems in Nov 1975.

Maj Gen Chatchai said the main purpose of his visit to China this time was to further strengthen cultural relations between Thailand and China. It was agreed that Thailand will soon send a troupe of masked dancers (the one personally trained by Former Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot) for a performance tour in China. At the same time, China will send a troupe of Taichieu Opera to Thailand, Maj Gen Chatchai said.

Maj Gen Chatchai also met former Chinese Ambassador to Thailand, Mr Chai Tse-ming and his successor Chang Wei-lieh who speaks Taichieu. And in August, there will be an exhibition of Chinese painting works in Bangkok.

KRIANGSAK VIEWS RELATIONS WITH CAMBODIA

BK251436Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In a press interview this afternoon, Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan said that he has yet to talk to Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan about the meeting the general had in Peking with Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary. He expects to meet the general within a few days, at which time he will inquire about the matter.

The prime minister disclosed that Major General Chatchai told him earlier that Ieng Sary wanted to meet with him. Asked if the government is ready to negotiate with Cambodia on the problems concerning the relations between the two countries, particularly about the border issue, the prime minister said that what he has in mind goes even farther than that--he wants peace, independence and freedom to materialize in this region. There should be no war in the region, and every country should resort to negotiations instead of war to solve problems, he noted, adding that this is the concept advanced by ASEAN.

Asked whether he will invite Cambodia to join ASEAN, the prime minister said that he has not invited any country to join ASEAN. However, if any country should agree with the principles advanced by ASEAN and want to join, Thailand will be happy to second its membership proposal. He noted that such a proposal must be approved by the remaining four ASEAN countries as well.

UPPADIT DISCUSSES SEABED NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDIA, INDONESIA

BK241515Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Recorded interview with Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun on signing of agreement on delimitation of seabed boundary among Thailand, India and Indonesia; date not given]

[Text] [Uppadit] Henceforth, a country will own any oil or natural gas found within its boundaries. There will be no problems concerning ownership. This was the objective of our negotiations, which resulted in the signing of an agreement.

[Question] What about the fishing issue which you brought up for negotiation?

[Answer] We talked about the delimitation of the seabed boundary. We did not talk about the surface of the sea. Our negotiations had nothing to do with the issue of territorial waters. We had already established continental shelf boundaries. There is also undersea terrain deeper than the continental shelf, which is normally 200 meters deep. We call it the seabed if it is deeper than the 200-meter limit. We had to establish seabed boundaries, and we did so. There are two agreements. One of them deals with the seabed boundary between Thailand and India and the other with the trifunction point.

Regarding the earlier establishment of continental shelf boundaries among the three countries--India, Thailand and Indonesia--taking a look at a map, we can see that the Andaman Sea belongs to all three countries. The method used in establishing these boundaries is purely a technical matter.

[Question] Would you please talk about your negotiations with Indian leaders, such as the president and the foreign minister?

[Answer] I had talks with the Indian foreign minister, who signed the two agreements on behalf of the Indian Government. We talked about various matters of mutual concern. India said that it is following Thailand's domestic scene with great interest and is very happy to see that everything in Thailand is now in order. Our people are now united. Moreover, India fully agrees with Thailand's foreign policy since it is aimed at bringing about peace, tranquillity and order in this region. India has always supported this.

India has followed various ASEAN activities with interest and was given ASEAN considerable support. Regarding this, it once expressed its intention to have a dialog with the ASEAN countries. I informed them that we had brought up this matter for consideration at the recent ASEAN foreign ministers conference held in Phatthaya. We need time to study this matter since ASEAN has thus far not laid down any procedures for discussions with developing countries. Our existing procedures are for dealing with the developed countries and various groups of countries such as the EEC. We have not laid down any procedures for dialogs with the developing countries. The ASEAN member countries need time to discuss this issue. We will then give India our reply. However, the ASEAN nations thank the Indian Government for its interest in the matter. The Indian foreign minister also said that the Indian Government supports the ASEAN concept of turning this region into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. India itself has initiated a proposal to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, and Thailand supports this proposal. Therefore, we share common ideas on how to bring about peace, and we support each other.

NATION REVIEW REPORTS BANGLADESH'S RAHMAN TO VISIT

BK240206Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Jun 78 p 1 BK

[Text] The president of Bangladesh, Maj Gen Ziaur Rahman, will pay an official visit to Thailand in the near future, a reliable source confirmed yesterday. Preparations are currently being made as regard the president's itinerary and time schedule, the source said, adding that the visit aims at strengthening friendly relations between the two countries.

COLUMNIST NOTES VISIT BY FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR KINTNER

BK231505Y Bangkok SIANG PUANGCHON in Thai 23 Jun 78 p 1 BK

[Column by Wanit Phluwangkan]

[Text] His [former U.S. Ambassador Kintner's] hush-hush visit to Thailand this time, besides not being reported by the press, was quite secret because his background and previous experience turn one's thoughts to Thailand's security in the future. This is because the country is currently a field of contention between capitalism and socialism.

Everyone probably remembers well that in 1974, when Sanya Thammasak was prime minister, an unusual incident took place. It involved a threatening letter sent by a CIA agent in Nakhon Phanom. When the matter finally came to light, everyone knew what was what. American Ambassador to Thailand William A. Kintner, who had worked for the CIA before his assignment to Thailand, was urgently recalled by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and Charles Whitehouse, American ambassador to Laos before the communist takeover, was appointed as his replacement.

Whitehouse, like other American ambassadors to this country, reached his high post because of his experience in working for the CIA, besides being a career diplomat.

Immediately on being recalled, William Kintner took time to bid farewell to his Thai friends; But instead of first paying a farewell call on Prime Minister Sanya, who was head of the government, he first called on Army Commander-in-Chief General Krit Siwara. That action surprised me greatly, but most Thai probably did not think about it.

It might be because civilian governments of this country have been so incompetent, while throughout the past 40 years the military has walked in and out of Thailand's politics, and most of the political changes that have taken place largely involved the military. This is because staging a coup in Thailand is very easy to do.

Before taking the post of American ambassador to Thailand, Kintner was a professor of international relations at the University of Pennsylvania, and as soon as he resigned from his university position he joined the CIA as an expert and researcher at the U.S. intelligence center where his work finally brought him to a diplomatic post. At present, he is the director of the planning office, U.S. Department of State.

From his hush-hush 3-day visit to Thailand as the guest of Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and an army general attached to the Internal Security Office, it can be concluded that a change will certainly take place in Thailand's international political policy toward this region. That means America's return to play a role in the region. Meanwhile domestic change will certainly occur here, because the drafting of the new constitution has now been completed and general elections may--or may not--be held in the future.

With several incidents coinciding with his visit, I think that time has come for all the Thai to wake up and prepare for the peril which will arise in the future. I say this because during the last few months America has made many moves with regard to Thailand's position, starting with the visit by Vice President Walter Mondale together with more than 20 officials, including Morton Abramowitz, deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security who has just been appointed ambassador to Thailand. This was followed by Whitehouse's transfer to the State Department and now Kintner's silent visit--during which he also gave a lecture at the Territorial Defense College on problems concerning Thailand's security.

The reasons which have led America to decide to become involved once again with Thailand and this region are as follows: First, division in the communist bloc; second, ASEAN's strength; third, the Thai-Cambodian border conflict; fourth, the wish to recover American dignity lost after the Vietnam war; fifth, a lot of benefits remaining in Thailand and this region; and sixth, to balance against the communists in this region.

From all the above, it can be assumed that Kintner's visit to Thailand was not an ordinary visit but that it may decide the fate of Thailand in the future and whether it will be able to survive until the year 1985--as predicted.

WORLD REPORTS FIELD MARSHAL PRAPHAT'S PRESS CONFERENCE

BK240834Y Bangkok WORLD in English 24 Jun 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Former strongman Field Marshal Praphat Charusathian assured today "if it is not necessary I will absolutely not get myself involved in politics again, but stay home. I'm already fed up with it." But he said "it would be another matter if there was something which pushed me."

Field Marshal Praphat gave his assurance amidst nearly a hundred Thai and foreign pressmen at the Journalists' Association of Thailand this morning. He held the conference to dispel widespread reports which he said had badly defamed his reputation.

Before giving reporters a free hand to interview him, Praphat called "unjust" the seizure of his assets by the asset confiscation committee during the Sanya Thammasak regime.

He said many assets he acquired "lawfully" were seized. He gave as an example the 60-year-old residence of his father in Bang Khunphrom which was among the seized assets. "I owned that house for 60 years but still it was seized. Is that justice to me?" he asked. He said he didn't blame previous governments for the seizure, but the committee handling the matter. "They never spent much time enquiring into my assets but just seized them".

When asked about the seizure of his assets and those of Former Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, Praphat said: "The committee at that time found that some of Sarit's assets belonged to the government and then ordered the seizure. But I have no guilt at all in the seizure."

On the establishment of a bank, Praphat said he just signed his name as a leader "when a group of bankers came to see me contemplating founding an agricultural bank to aid agriculturalists." "I felt it would be very useful and beneficial to the farmers, and approved it and signed to head the team. "Actually I didn't invest any money myself."

Talking about the next election, Praphat said: "Be easy, I won't run in any election either here or in Udon. I am fed up with the time when I had to stay in a foreign country for 3 years because of politics."

NATION REVIEW Comments

BK260022Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 26 Jun 78 p 3 BK

[Editorial: "Praphat Makes His Subtle Show of Force"]

[Text] Thailand's former strongman--we prefer to use the cliché of the Western press in this instance--Field Marshal Praphat Charusathian is back in the news columns of the front page of local newspapers. It was a neat, smooth and extremely competent public relations coup and he must have thought that he had the gentlemen of the press eating out of his hand. But he seems to have forgotten that though he has not changed--sc: agenarians do have difficulty in changing mental attitudes--Thailand has changed vastly, Southeast Asia has changed vastly, and old standards do not apply.

His pitch, unfortunately, was quite pedestrian since he just wants to appear as a man who has been greatly wronged when his property was confiscated and, after all, he just wanted to start a bank to "help our poor farmers". When he called the press conference we had expected that he will present a mass of proofs as to how he had acquired his properties legitimately and how grossly unfair to him was the confiscation. He produced no such proof but just played on emotions and on the silence of the government with regard to his properties. His ploy had a lot of panache and no substance.

While he hoodwinked nobody, the question that arises is: What does he actually want? Just his confiscated properties? Couched in the overtones of a wronged man pleading for the return of his confiscated properties, he got across the message of helping poor farmers and of not getting involved in politics if there was no necessity. What exactly did Field Marshal Praphat mean by "necessity"? Of course he did not explain. What he seemed to be doing--and this is eminently apparent--was to take advantage of a weak link in the chain of government.

The government has chosen, until now, to avoid this issue and we cannot understand why it is feeling shy. Perhaps the present government may not take up the issue at all and, if that is correct, it will only expose its vulnerability. There are specific guidelines for the government to take its stand. There is the supreme court ruling on the return of the properties and there is the statement made by National Assembly Speaker Harin Hongsakun that he will step down from the podium and debate against any bill which the government might introduce for the return of the confiscated properties.

Field Marshal Praphat's press conference, by insinuation and innuendo, created certain doubts that the government must be quick to dispel. The government, first of all, must come out clearly before the public and explain where it stands with regard to this question. Second, the government must make it crystal clear as to who is in charge of this question and what is the process of dealing with it.

If the government has considered or is considering the drafting of a bill to authorize the return of part of the properties, then it must square with the public and explain what justification it has for resorting to such a move. Third, the government by ending its chillyshallying should show the public who is in charge of this country because--let us face it--Field Marshal Praphat's press conference was a subtle show of force.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--On 20 June his majesty the king received credentials from Maj Gen Kazi Ghulam Dastgir, Domini Pakuma Diya, (John Olatuchi Omulocoun), and Dr Miroslav Zemla, ambassadors plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea, Federal Republic of Nigeria and the CSSR, respectively, at Chakkri Throne Hall. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Jun 78 BK]

DELHI: LE THANH NGHI STOPS IN CALCUTTA EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW

BK241600Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The deputy prime minister of Vietnam has said there are chances that his country's differences with China will be resolved. He was speaking to newsmen at Calcutta on his way to Moscow today. He said Vietnam wants to maintain its traditional friendship with China. The deputy prime minister said Vietnamese diplomats have not yet been withdrawn from China.

Later, the deputy prime minister, Mr Le Thanh Nghi, flew into the capital for a brief stopover where he had a meeting with the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu.

SRV EMBASSY IN CHINA ISSUES PRESS STATEMENT ON CONSULATES

OW241523Y Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Jun (VNA)--The Vietnamese Embassy in China on June 22, 1978 issued the following press communique concerning the Chinese Government's unilateral decision to close the three Vietnamese consulates general in China.

"On June 19, 1978, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sent a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, presenting Vietnam's view concerning the Chinese Government's decision to end the operations of the three Vietnamese consulates general in Canton, Kunming and Nanning, China.

"The Vietnamese Government has instructed the Vietnamese consulates general in China to make arrangements for their staff members to return to Vietnam. With the closure of the Vietnamese consulates general in Canton, Kunming and Nanning, all the consular affairs and the protection of Vietnamese residents' interests, which in the past were in the charge of these consulates general, are from now on assumed by the Vietnamese Embassy in China.

"The Vietnamese Embassy in China calls on all Vietnamese residents in China to remain calm and continue their normal lives, to help one another and respect the laws, customs and practices in their localities so as to preserve the unchanged friendship with the Chinese people."

Hanoi Commentary

BK231314Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The Chinese Side Deliberately Makes Relations Between Vietnam and China Rapidly Worsen"]

[Text] On 17 June 1978 the Chinese side forced the Vietnamese consulates general in Canton, Kunming and Nanning to close and withdraw all their cadres and personnel to Vietnam within the shortest possible period of time. This was an extremely serious action by the Chinese side, which has further worsened the relations between the two countries and seriously sabotaged the longstanding friendship between the two peoples of Vietnam and China. This action by the Chinese authorities has not been supported by the Chinese people and has been criticized by progressive world public opinion.

To evade its responsibility, the Chinese side has tried to cast the blame on Vietnam. It falsely accused Vietnam of obstructing the establishment of a Chinese consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City and declared that its action was based on the principle of reciprocity. This argument is unacceptable.

It is universal knowledge that in December 1976 the Vietnamese side gave a positive answer to China's request to set up consulates general in Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. Since then, 18 months have passed, but the Chinese side has not yet opened its consulate general in Haiphong. Meanwhile, it has stubbornly requested to open a consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City. In February this year, that is, even before Vietnam started the transformation of capitalist trade in the southern provinces, the Chinese side again renewed this request. While Vietnam was considering the matter, the Chinese side sent its consul general to Ho Chi Minh City to Hanoi. The sole aim of this move was to create pressure. While China was reluctant to set up its consulate general in Haiphong, what was the reason for its unusual eagerness to open another in Ho Chi Minh City, where there are many Vietnamese bourgeois of Chinese descent [tw sanr ngwof vietj gooes hoa]? Everyone knows the answer to this question without being told.

However, in its 15 June 1978 Foreign Ministry note, the Vietnamese side informed the Chinese side that the Chinese consulate general will be established in Ho Chi Minh City at the beginning of the fourth quarter of this year. Thus, proceeding from the friendly relations between the two countries, the Vietnamese side has tried its best to overcome difficulties and satisfactorily meet the Chinese side's request.

China was liberated in 1949, but it was not until 1955, 6 years later, that Vietnam set up its consulate general there. Now, only 2 years or so after the reunification of the country, Vietnam has already allowed China to establish its consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City; this is by no means late. It is also necessary to say that until now, except for the French consulate which had been already established before liberation day and has continued its activities since, no country has been allowed to set up a consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City. The good will of the Vietnamese side is too obvious to be distorted by the Chinese side.

It is worth noting that although on 15 June the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry invited the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi to come over and receive the note on the establishment of a Chinese consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City, the Chinese side was reluctant to do so and did not appear until 16 June. Nevertheless, Vietnam's decision was known to the Chinese authorities at least 1 day before they handed over their decision to close down three Vietnamese consulates general.

Obviously, the excuse used by China, that Vietnam had obstructed its establishment of a consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City, to make its unilateral decision to sever consular relations is unfounded. The principle of reciprocity which it has cited to justify its erroneous action is totally unacceptable.

Forcing Hoa people in Vietnam to emigrate, cutting aid, withdrawing specialists, delaying in sending ships to pick up Hoa people and unilaterally severing consular relations with Vietnam--these constitute a series of premeditated actions taken by the Chinese side to worsen the relations between the two countries and sabotage the tradition of friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. None of the justifications and roundabout arguments of the Chinese side hold water. The Chinese side itself, and no one else, must be held fully responsible for the current deterioration in the relations between the two countries.

NHAN DAN Commentary

OW240743Y Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Jun (VNA)--The Chinese side's aim is to oppose Vietnam, undermine Vietnam's strength and cause disturbances in Vietnam, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today on the Chinese authorities' closure of the three Vietnamese consulates general in China. The paper continues:

"On June 16, 1978, after receiving the Vietnamese side's note dated the same day agreeing to the establishment of a Chinese consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1978, the Chinese authorities hastily declared that they revoked the appointment of their consul general and recalled all Chinese personnel already sent to Vietnam for the establishment of a Chinese consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City.

"At the same time, under the pretext of 'reciprocation,' the Chinese authorities forced the three Vietnamese consulates general in Canton, Kunming and Nanning to close immediately. On June 21, 1978, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Consular Department made a lengthy statement groundlessly charging the Vietnamese side with 'first offending then first complaining,' and seeking to shift all the blame on the Vietnamese side for the severing of consular relations between the two countries.

"Let us look at the simple facts. China was liberated in 1949, but not until 1955 was Vietnam allowed to establish its consulates general in Kunming and Nanning and later still, in 1956, was its third consulate accepted in Canton.

"South Vietnam was liberated on April 30, 1975, yet only one and a half years later, in December 1976, the Vietnamese side, at the China request, agreed to the establishment of a Chinese consulate general in Haiphong and, in principle, to the establishment of another in Ho Chi Minh City.

"In June 1978, Vietnam agreed to let China set up a consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City at the beginning of the fourth quarter of this year. The Vietnamese are not in the habit of using scales in their international relations, but if the 'reciprocity' principle is applied we should ask 'who has shown good will, by order of time?' The Chinese side itself knows full well the great difficulties the Vietnamese people in the south have to overcome after three decades of war. Nevertheless, only four months after China's proposal, Vietnam agreed in principle to the establishment of a Chinese consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City and everything has been done to have the consulate open before the year is out.

"The Chinese authorities should have been satisfied when they received this news, but on the contrary, they raised a hue and cry and hastily annulled their decision to establish a consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City and ordered the closure of the three Vietnamese consulates general in China. The Chinese authorities are preposterous. Why did they take such an arrogant action? Why did they refuse to set up a consulate general in Haiphong after having requested it and instead stubbornly ask for a presence in Ho Chi Minh City? And why must they go there at once and not wait for another few months? Would it invalidate the presence of a Chinese consulate general in Ho Chi Minh City if it was set up a few months later?

"It is certain that the Chinese side has a different reason to be present in Ho Chi Minh City," NHAN DAN says. It goes on: "The Chinese side wants to invoke pretexts to oppose Vietnam and has invented one story after another, from the consular question to the 'persecuted Chinese affair.' 'The tree wants to stand quiet but the wind never ceases to blow,' as a Vietnamese proverb runs. It is clear that the Chinese authorities are deliberately opposing Vietnam, undermining the Vietnam-China friendship and causing disturbances to Vietnam. If the Chinese authorities really wish to 'fly to Vietnam and bring the Chinese residents home,' why are their ships so slow to arrive in Vietnamese ports? Without question, their aim is to worsen the relations between the two countries, and undermine the friendship between the two peoples while standing ready to shift the blame onto the other side."

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS PRC PROTEST ON NHAN DAN ARTICLES

OW241947Y Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Jun (VNA)--The two articles published in NHAN DAN on June 17 and June 19 reflected only part of the confessions by bad elements who had instigated and forced Hoa people to flee to China and who had close ties with the Chinese Embassy and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY bureau in Hanoi.

This was made clear here yesterday (June 23) by a representative of the Information and Press Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to Chan Shih-liang, first secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, who called on him to protest against the said articles.

Chan described the two NHAN DAN stories as an "ill-intentioned slander" against the Chinese Embassy, and "yet another step by Vietnam to bring the relations between the two countries from bad to worse."

The representative of the Foreign Ministry's Information and Press Department rejected the Chinese side's protest.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: PRC RESPONSIBLE FOR OBSTACLES TO EVACUATION

BK211946Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 June commentary: "The Chinese Side Resorts to the Trick of Procrastination"]

[Text] Disregarding all our good will proposals, the Peking authorities are deliberately causing difficulties in discussing procedures for sending Chinese ships to Vietnamese ports to take Hoa people to China. By the morning of 19 June, the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi had failed to discuss this problem with representatives of our Foreign Ministry, although we had proposed discussion many times and sent a note specifying six concrete, essential points concerning the sending of Chinese ships to Vietnam. Unable to delay any longer, on the afternoon of 19 June the representative of the Chinese Embassy met with the Consular Affairs Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. However, he put forward a preposterous six-point proposal, deliberately evading concrete discussion on the procedures for the ships' entry to our ports and for taking the Hoa people to China.

The Chinese side said that their ships were coming to Vietnam to pick up victimized Chinese residents [nanjkieuf] and not Vietnamese of Chinese descent [ngwouif kwatkwouk hwa] or Hoa people. This means that it has changed the basic issue, demanding a complete change in the agreement between the two parties in 1955. This demand has nothing to do with the arrangements that must be agreed upon for Chinese ships to enter Vietnam to pick up Hoa people. The Chinese side also said that victimized Chinese residents who want to go home must first be considered and approved by the Chinese Embassy and only then will Vietnam issue them exit visas. This means that the Chinese side has openly nullified all the entry and exit procedures between the two countries which have been applied for almost 20 years now.

It also refused to set a time limit for each Chinese ship docking at Vietnamese ports. We maintain that any ship operating in our ports must have a fixed schedule. The Chinese side's refusal to set a time limit is designed solely to upset port operations and cause difficulties and complications to the organization of the repatriation of Hoa people and Vietnamese of Chinese descent to China. Obviously, the proposals put forward by the Chinese side are preposterous; they are a trick of procrastination, a calculated move to prolong the discussion of procedures and cause complications and obstacles to the sending of ships to Vietnamese ports to take the Hoa people home.

World public opinion is fully aware that after cooking up the fabricated story of Vietnam ostracizing, persecuting and expelling Chinese residents, the Chinese authorities have acted as if they were deeply concerned with saving the Hoa people from their bad times in Vietnam. They have unilaterally announced the sending of ships to Vietnam to rescue victimized Chinese residents. On the afternoon of 15 June in Canton, the Peking authorities organized a ceremony with much fanfare to send off their ships, showing that they have deep feelings and sympathy for their drifting compatriots. At that send-off ceremony, which was broadcast live nationwide, the head of the Chinese Overseas Chinese Affairs Office said that the sending of two ships to bring home Overseas Chinese reflects the deep concern of the Chinese party and government and that the motherland is the supporter of the Overseas Chinese and the 800 million people of China provide the backing for them.

However, through some working sessions between representatives of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Consular Affairs Department and the representative of the Chinese Embassy, the real design of the Chinese side has become known. If it is truly concerned about the Hoa people, why did it try to cause difficulties and refuse to discuss procedures with Vietnam so it could quickly get permission to send in its ships and take the Hoa people home?

Indeed, there are victimized Chinese residents in Vietnam. They are tens of thousands of Chinese residents persecuted and expelled by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, who are taking refuge in Vietnam and have been wholeheartedly assisted by our government and people over the past 3 years. If the Chinese authorities have deep feelings and sympathy for victimized Chinese residents, why do they not quickly reach an agreement on the procedures for taking them home?

One can foresee that with such preposterous demands and their deliberate procrastination, the Chinese side will make the slanderous charge that they are impatient to pick up victimized Chinese residents but their ships cannot enter ports due to the difficulties caused by Vietnam. In fact, they do not care about the life of the Hoa people; they only continue to seek an excuse to take advantage of the issue of Hoa people to whip up a slanderous propaganda campaign against Vietnam and sabotage the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

The entry of Chinese ships into Vietnamese ports to take the Hoa people to China is encountering obstacles. Responsibility for this rests totally with the Chinese side.

HAIPHONG PREPARES PORT FACILITIES FOR PRC SHIPS

BK260019Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpt] Informed that our government has allowed Chinese ships to come to the Chua Vo harbor to pick up Hoa people. Haiphong port has made adequate preparations by checking and repairing piers and roads, installing more street lamps, readying dockworkers to help Hoa people bring their luggage to the ships and appointing experienced pilots to be ready to guide Chinese ships in reaching the harbor.

'REACTIONARIES' URGE OTHER MINORITIES TO LEAVE FOR PRC

OW240712Y Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Jun (VNA)--In recent days, reactionary elements among the Hoa people made furtive visits to areas inhabited by national minorities in Hoang Lien Son Province bordering China in the northwest to incite them to leave for China.

They sneaked into villages of the Zao and Giay ethnic groups in Bao Thang, Bat Xat, Simakai and Muong Khuong districts and told the villagers: "The Mee, Zao and Giay all have their origins in China. China will soon attack Vietnam. The ethnic groups in the border areas will be destroyed."

Some even spread the myth that "the Mee king is in China. He is now very old and is longing for all sons and daughters of the Mee to return." Some stood on the Chinese side of the border opposite Bat Xat district and used loudspeakers to call on the Zao and Giay to leave for China.

ETHNIC CHINESE GIRL BLAMES PRC FOR SPLITTING FAMILY

OW231555Y Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Jun (VNA)--"We are victims of a political scheme designed by the Chinese authorities," said a harried Chinese-born Vietnamese girl in Ho Chi Minh City's 11th precinct.

Luu Hue Phuong told the afternoon paper SAIGON GIAI PHONG (LIBERATED SAIGON) that her family was facing the threat of division. Her 80-year-old grandmother insists on returning to China to spend her last years there and keeps nagging at Phuong's father to accompany her.

However, Phuong said, "My mother, who was born in Vietnam, argues that she has been brought up by this country, that she would not give up the stable life here in exchange for an uncertain future."

Phuong's father came to Vietnam penniless, at the age of 15. As he had been denied proper education in his native country, he worked hard in Vietnam to send all his nine children to school. "In liberated southern Vietnam," Phuong said, "we receive our education free."

Going back to the problem that worries her most, Phuong said: "The Chinese authorities may succeed in splitting my family. But they cannot be proud of their success, because it's a criminal one."

AFP CITED ON PRC INTERFERENCE WITH EXHIBIT IN PEKING

BK240207Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Text] A Peking-based AFP correspondent has reported that the Chinese authorities, who are afraid of the truth, have ordered security forces to create difficulties for foreigners watching a photo exhibit reflecting the facts about the life of the Hoa people in Vietnam which is being displayed at the entrance to the Vietnamese Embassy in Peking.

FOREIGN SUPPORT CONTINUES ON ETHNIC CHINESE ISSUE

BK231139Y [Editorial Report BK] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese continues to report favorable comment from the world press and foreign leaders on the SRV Government's stand on the issue of Hoa people in Vietnam.

At 1300 GMT on 11 June, the radio carried a brief item reporting that Burmese Vice Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn and the director of the Mozambique Foreign Ministry office "voiced support for Vietnam's correct stand." During the same broadcast, Hanoi reported that Mr (Waram), president of the Mexican Democratic Journalists' Association, pointed out that "the PRC leaders' adventurous doctrine has led them to take an evil stand toward the Vietnamese people," and that "Peking has fabricated an absurd story in an attempt to confuse right and wrong and to deceive the PRC people."

At 1300 GMT on 12 June, the radio carried a brief item reporting that the GDN magazine "CHINKAOT" published in a recent issue an article entitled "Rumors and Slanders Behind the Hoa people issue," supporting the SRV's stand as set forth in its 27 May and 5 June statements and stressing that "after years of devastating war, the Vietnamese people, more than any other nation, cherish peace and relations of friendship and cooperation with all nations."

At 1100 GMT on 14 June, the radio reported in a 1.5-minute item that the MPH press agency "HUTAME" recently released a commentary entitled "Peking's Provocative Allegations," criticizing China for launching an "unexpected propaganda campaign" against the SRV. According to the radio, the commentary said that "it is all too obvious that the Peking authorities have caused the deterioration of the relations between China and Vietnam."

Another 1.5-minute item during the same broadcast reported that, under the headline "China's False Charges on the Hoa People issue and the SRV Government's Constructive Stand," Polish papers on 9 June carried a PAP commentary saying that "Vietnam has proposed to hold negotiations as soon as possible with China on the issue of Hoa people in Vietnam, but the Chinese side has rejected this proposal and continued its campaign to falsely accuse Vietnam of ostracizing, persecuting and expelling Hoa people in Vietnam." According to the radio, the commentary continued: "The Polish public totally supports the SRV Government's stand on quickly settling the issue of Hoa people and condemns all acts of intervention in Vietnam's internal affairs."

In a 1-minute item during the same broadcast, the radio quoted the Mexican Communist Party's magazine "OPOSICION" as saying: in a commentary published in its recent issue that "China has announced its reduction in aid to Vietnam, thus reaching the height of its campaign to slander the Vietnamese Government." After pointing out "the correct and good-willed stand" of the SRV Government, reported the radio, the commentary concluded that "it is necessary to support Vietnam's stand in order to check the anti-Vietnamese campaign of China and Kampuchea."

At 2300 GMT on 14 June, the radio carried a brief item reporting that on 14 June, upon receiving SRV Charge d'Affaires (Nguyen Ngoc Sinh), who called on him to present the SRV foreign Ministry statement on the issue of Hoa people in Vietnam, acting Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka Sanil Wickremasinghe "welcomed the efforts made by the SRV to settle the issue of Hoa people in Vietnam through peaceful negotiations."

At 0900 GMT on 15 June, the radio carried a 1.5-minute report that Mr (Johann Silbert), Chairman of the Swedish Committee for Vietnam, published an article in the Swedish paper "DA" on the worsening relations between Vietnam and the PRC, saying that "the PRC has supplied modern weapons to Kampuchea" and that "the PRC is seeking by every means possible to prevent Vietnam from developing into a powerful socialist country."

At 2300 GMT on 16 June, the radio reported in a brief item that the Bulgarian paper "ZEMELSKO STENO", in its 14 June issue, said that "Peking has long known that all the schemes to force the Vietnamese people to make concessions concerning their independence and sovereignty have met failure," and that "Vietnam's stand is correct and enjoys the support of progressive mankind as a whole." In another brief item during the same broadcast, the radio reported that the Mexican paper "UNO MAS UNO", in its 10 June issue, posed this question: "Is Peking worried about Vietnam's becoming a powerful, independent and socialist country in Southeast Asia?"

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VIETNAM

At 1000 GMT on 18 June, the radio carried a brief item reporting that the Sri Lankan newspaper TRUTH published in a recent issue a commentary entitled "A New Act of Betrayal by the Chinese Leaders," pointing out that "by distorting the truth about the issue of Hoa people in Vietnam, the Chinese leaders have started a crisis against Vietnam," and that "this is more evidence of the Chinese leaders' betrayal which is aimed at causing difficulties to socialist construction in Vietnam."

CHINESE REFUGEES FROM CAMBODIA CRITICIZE PRC 'SLANDER'

OW230833Y Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Jun (VNA)--Chinese escapees from Kampuchea have criticized the Chinese authorities' silence over their plight and demanded an end to the slanders against Vietnam. They were speaking at a recent meeting in Tan Bien district, Tay Ninh Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, attended by 300 survivors of massacres in Kampuchea.

Cam Lien Hy, 36, now living in Tan Chau village, said: "When we were treated like animals by the Kampuchean authorities, Peking did nothing to save us. Now that [we] are helped by Vietnamese to build a new life, they claim that we are victims of persecution and expulsion." Lien Ly, 51, said Vietnamese gave the refugees foods and medicines and that he had never known of any case of maltreatment.

A 65-year old woman, Phe Ngo, also expressed surprise at the Chinese authorities' groundless charges. "In Vietnam we have regained our freedom. The Chinese side has done serious harm to the solidarity between the two peoples," she said.

Tieu Lin, 29, who crossed the border into Vietnam in 1975, said the socialist transformation here was intended to ensure the happiness and welfare of workers and peasants, Viet and Hoa alike. He called on the Chinese authorities to stop the smear campaign against Vietnam.

Condemn Cambodian Cruelty

BK260830Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Unattributed report: "The Truth About What They Say and What They Do"--portions recorded]

[Summary] "Dear friends, we are now in the Bay Nui area, one of the districts of An Giang Province adjacent to the Vietnam-Kampuchea border." Here, many hamlets and villages were destroyed by the Kampuchean invaders.

Late in May, the barbarous Kampuchean soldiers perpetrated the most barbarous massacre against our compatriots in the Ba Chuc area. Faced with the enemy's extremely barbarous crimes, our people are seething with hatred and are determined to appropriately punish the aggressors. However, our people have wholeheartedly cared for thousands of Kampuchean and Hoa people who have taken refuge in Vietnam because of the reactionary Kampuchean authorities' harsh regime.

We stopped at a camp for Kampuchean and Hoa refugees. As at other camps we visited, the refugees condemned the Kampuchean authorities for their cruelty. (Keo Sim), 30 years old, a native of Tralach village, Kaoh Andet district, Takeo Province, told us:

[Begin recording--in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation] "In Kampuchea, the people are deprived of all rights. They can enjoy only one--the right to labor the most productively and with the smallest food ration. Therefore, when I heard about Peking Radio allegations distorting the humane Vietnamese policy toward Hoa people, I was very unhappy and resolved to reject these slanderous allegations." [end recording]

We met many Hoa refugees from Kampuchea at this camp. Nearly all the Hoa refugee families had lost some of their relatives in Kampuchea, either through starvation, disease or murder by Kampuchean armed forces. The Vietnamese people and government have treated them well. They were very indignant upon hearing Peking Radio distort the truth about Vietnam. (Tinh Hoanh), a Cantonese who lived many years in Kampuchea, told us:

[Begin recording--in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation] "The Chinese specialists and advisers in Kampuchea are indifferent to the barbarous treatment of Hoa people by the Kampuchean authorities, while the Chinese authorities accuse the Vietnamese people and government of such cruelty.

"The Kampuchean authorities rob Hoa people of their food and clothing while the Vietnamese party, government and people love them and give them food and clothing. The Chinese authorities' slander of Vietnam is tantamount to lending a helping hand to the Kampuchean reactionaries in order to deprive me and my compatriots of the benefits we receive from Vietnam. Nobody can tolerate these acts and agree to let them continue." [end recording]

Now you will hear (Kau Vong), a Kampuchean prisoner who exposes the true face of the Kampuchean and Chinese authorities.

[Begin recording--in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation] "Our cadres told us that Chinese aid to Kampuchea, such as weapons, ammunition and other military equipment, would be used to fight Vietnam." [end recording]

The truth cannot be distorted. Although our enemies try very hard to turn white into black, they cannot fool or threaten anyone. We have the invincible strength of our 5,000-year-old traditions and our new regime, a just cause and world support. We will certainly overcome all difficulties and hardships in order to build our country into a prosperous and powerful socialist country.

More Criticism Reported

1WJ21/451 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Jun (VNA)--"If the Chinese Government really cares for Overseas Chinese, as claimed by Radio Peking, it should come to Kampuchea at once to protect and repatriate Chinese residents, which is in full accordance with equality and justice," writes a Chinese resident who escaped from Kampuchea to Vietnam in a recent letter in the Chinese-language newspaper "GIAI PHONG" (LIBERATION) in Ho Chi Minh City. The letter, signed "an orphan abandoned by the motherland," was reproduced in the Hanoi Daily NHAN DAN in three instalments.

The letter throws some light on the hellish conditions in Kampuchea, where several million Khmers and 450,000 Chinese residents have suffered at the bloody hands of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The writer says: Honestly speaking, nobody (except the Chinese Government) can deny the fact that the present Khmer administration is the most inhuman in the world. If the Chinese Government, on the one hand, rages about Vietnam's "ostracism, persecution and eviction" of Chinese residents and, on the other hand, remains silent about the plight of the Chinese in Kampuchea, all Overseas Chinese including those surviving in Kampuchea cannot help thinking that the so-called "Chinese resident affair" in Vietnam is a mere excuse for China to foster a dark political scheme.

The letter continues: Some who argued in favour of China said that at that time (following Kampuchea's liberation--VNA) the responsibility rested with the "gang of four." We don't care if it is the "gang of four" or the "gang of five" because we don't know much about the situation in China.

But even allowing that the responsibility for the Kampuchean authorities' ill-treatment of Chinese residents rests with the "gang of four," this gang has now been overthrown and the new Chinese Government, which does not belong to that gang, should act quickly in favour of the Chinese in Kampuchea and bring them home even though it is rather late now. But we are disappointed. The 450,000 Chinese residents in Kampuchea are now like a hill of ants. They will be forgotten by the world and will soon be only 450,000 dead souls.

Radio Scores PRC Inaction

OW251455Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "The Really Victimized Chinese Residents Whose Problems the Chinese Authorities Should Solve"]

[Text] In the past month, China's huge propaganda machine, on orders from its top leaders, has been promoting a campaign of slander, distortion and provocation against Vietnam. It has cooked up a story about Vietnam's ostracism of Chinese. It has loudly claimed that the VCP has ordered all Chinese residents to leave Vietnam and that those who refuse to do so will be put under house arrest by the army. To attract attention, the Chinese Foreign Ministry on 2 May announced its arrogant decision to send ships to Vietnam to pick up those people it describes as "victims of the Vietnamese authorities' ostracism, persecution and expulsion."

On 15 June, more than 6,000 Chinese people gathered in Canton to send off two ships to Vietnam to pick up the victimized Chinese residents. At this gathering, the head of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the PRC State Council issued a warning, not just to Vietnam, but also to other countries, saying that China is strong and that the 800 million Chinese people support the Overseas Chinese.

After this noisy propaganda campaign, one would think that the Chinese officials would go to Vietnam as quickly as possible, where, in their opinion, there appears to be a tendency to ostracize the Chinese, so they could take all the victims back to China. But all the actions of the Chinese side have contradicted its words.

To show its good will toward the Chinese people, the Vietnamese Government agreed to have Chinese ships enter designated Vietnamese ports on 20 June 1978, after complying with existing procedures under current Vietnamese laws and regulations, in order to pick up those Hoa people who wish to leave for China. However, up to the afternoon of 19 June, 1 day before the proposed entry of the first Chinese ship, the Chinese Embassy's representative was still stalling over the six requirements raised by the Vietnamese side in connection with the entry of the Chinese ships. In response to Vietnam's urgent demands, a representative of the Chinese Embassy on the afternoon of 19 June got together with the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. However, during this meeting, the Chinese side posed six questions in an obvious attempt to delay the settlement of the repatriation of Hoa people and created difficulties in an effort to shift responsibility onto Vietnam and deceive public opinion.

Obviously, the Chinese authorities do not really want to take Hoa people back to China. On the contrary, the Hoa problem is being used as a pretext to launch an anti-Vietnam campaign and incite hatred between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

During his meeting with the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, the Chinese representative claimed that Chinese ships had to come to pick up victimized Chinese residents who had been ostracized, persecuted and expelled by the Vietnamese authorities, not Vietnamese of Chinese descent who are actually Vietnamese citizens. This roundabout kind of allegation is another proof of China's deception in the Chinese-made Hoa problem.

If there really is a question of victimized Chinese residents that the Chinese authorities want to settle, then there is the question of Chinese residents in Kampuchea who have fled to Vietnam. About 20,000 Chinese residents in Kampuchea have sought refuge in Vietnam from the extremely brutal and repressive policies of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionary clique which has been supported and assisted by China. They are the really victimized Chinese residents. If China is truly concerned about victimized Chinese residents and truly realizes its responsibility to defend Chinese residents as it has claimed, it should send ships to pick up these Chinese residents as quickly as possible.

Even though we are faced with many difficulties caused by the past horrible war, as well as by the present conflict created by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and instigated by the Chinese authorities, the Vietnamese people have wholeheartedly helped those 20,000 Chinese residents, sharing food and clothing with them. Moreover, Vietnam is ready to create every favorable condition and give all necessary assistance to allow China to repatriate those 20,000 Chinese residents.

Far from attending to the desperate and miserable plight of 500,000 Chinese residents in Kampuchea, the Chinese authorities have over the past 3 years instigated and abetted the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in persecuting and expelling Hoa people. Thus, it will really be interesting to see if the Chinese authorities really fulfill their so-called pledge to defend Chinese residents by bringing home the 20,000 victimized Chinese who have sought refuge in Vietnam.

On 14 June, the Chinese leaders gave a solemn reception for Ieng Sary, one of Kampuchea's bloodthirsty, reactionary rulers. In their speeches at the reception, both sides said: "We are close comrades in arms, sharing weal and woe." It seems that when the Chinese leaders toasted Ieng Sary--one of the culprits who has persecuted, massacred and expelled more than half a million Chinese residents in Kampuchea--they forgot their pledge to defend Chinese residents.

Facts show that what the Chinese authorities are paying attention to is not the lives and interests of the Hoa, but their scheme of using the Hoa as pawns in a political chess game to serve their expansionist and hegemonist ambitions.

VNA REPORTS CAMBODIAN INCURSIONS SINCE MID-APRIL

0607133Z Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Jun (VNA)--Since mid-April 1978, the Kampuchean armed forces have launched repeated attacks deep into Vietnamese territory, devastating many densely populated areas in the border region and committing vicious crimes against civilians.

Kampuchean forces of several battalions attacked the northern areas of Loc Ninh (Song Be Province), Phuoc Tan, Ca Tum, Xa Mat, Lo Go (Tay Ninh), Truong Phuoc, Tan Hoi, Binh Thanh (Dong Thap), Hung Dien A, Hung Dien B, Long Khot (Long An), Khanh An, Khanh Binh, Bay Nai (An Giang), and northern Ha Tien (Kien Giang).

On the night of April 22, 1978, in particular, six Kampuchean battalions assaulted the villages of Ba Chuc, Lo Tri, Yen Cu, Lac Quoi, An Phu, Xuan To and Van Giao of Bay Nai district, An Giang Province. Wherever they went, they plundered and killed, causing great losses in lives and property. Most serious was the raid on Ba Chuc village, where Kampuchean troops slaughtered and set fire to homes indiscriminately. Under the cover of dark, they split into small groups and made sudden raids on the hamlets.

Anyone who could not escape--including women and children--were slaughtered. The raiders raped women and thrust sticks into their vaginas. They disemboweled many others, tore out their livers, gouged out their eyes and smashed their heads. Children were killed, then thrown into the flames. Nearly 3,600 houses in Ba Chuc village were burnt. The Kampuchean troops searched the caves around the village where hundreds of people had taken shelter. They opened fire and threw gas grenades wantonly, killing hundreds. They [word indistinct] out nearly 300 people who took shelter in Tam Bau and Phi Lai pagodas, including many Buddhist bonzes and nuns, and gunned them down. They took away many people during their retreat and finished them off when they arrived at Vinh Te canal. The raiders also used savage dogs in their attack.

These acts prove that the Kampuchean authorities are continuing their policy of military adventure against Vietnam.

Many captured Kampuchean soldiers, after receiving lenient treatment from the Vietnamese government and people, showed repentance for their crimes. One said: "Chinese advisors trained Kampuchean troops to use many new weapons. Sometimes the Chinese even used these weapons to fire on Vietnamese territory..." Asked why they had behaved so brutally in massacring Vietnamese civilians, another said: "We did it on orders and also because we were promised rewards and good food. An emulation movement has been launched in the Kampuchean army under the slogan: 'One versus thirty.' We were told that if this slogan is put into practice only 2 million Kampucheans would be needed to wipe out all the 50 million Vietnamese, and Kampuchea would still be left with 6 million to build the country." Another prisoner said: "The Kampuchean (Communist) Party has even asked us to fight and each kill not only 30, but 40 or 50 Vietnamese. That is why we vied with one another to achieve the highest kill rate, killing even old men, women and children to attain the target assigned. Otherwise we would be punished and our families might suffer, too. We might even be killed, charged with not daring to kill Vietnamese."

Punishing the Kampuchean intruders, the Vietnamese armed forces in the abovesaid localities have put thousands of Kampuchean troops out of action. In Nui Tuong area (Ba Chuc village) alone, 600 Kampuchean troops were killed, many captured, and many companies and battalions put out of action. The Vietnamese armed forces also captured large quantities of Chinese-made guns, mines and grenades.

NNAN DAN REPORTS CBS SHOWING OF YUGOSLAV FILM ON CAMBODIA

BK241100Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[NNAN DAN article: "What Is Happening in Kampuchea: A Film That Shook the United States"
--date of article not given]

[Text] Early in June the American people, though not by nature easily moved, took note of the CBS announcement of its upcoming release of a film on Kampuchea. In a country overflowing with advertisements, what could draw the public's attention to one out of hundreds of films of this sort released each week?

Of course, there was a reason for this. As advertised by CBS, this is a film which was 2 years in the making and which took much effort to shoot. Though the scenes presented are not varied, this film is of great value, for it consists of rare reels showing a country which has over the past 3 years become a hell on earth and a complete mystery to everyone.

On Wednesday night, 7 June, at 2400--the peak television hour--American families switched their television sets to Channel 2. Although the film editorial staff had announced in advance that these films were taken by Yugoslav cameramen under the guidance of Kampuchean officials, the viewers could not help feeling surprised and pained at the very first scenes. Phnom Penh is a dead city.

Though the camera panned every possible angle, it revealed only scenes of deserted streets and abandoned houses overgrown with weeds.

A question immediately formed in the viewers' minds: Where are the people and what was their fate? As if timed for an answer, the narrator quoted Kampuchean officials as saying that the people had left to dig ditches and build dams.

A scene of people digging ditches appeared on the screen. Watching the people silently scooping dirt--they are organized into units consisting of either men or women who live a communal life within their own units--one could detect not a trace of life on their faces, much less a smile, despite the fact that this was a model scene staged by the Kampuchean authorities for the purpose of filming.

The most heart-rending scene, though boasted about by the Kampuchean authorities, shows children under 10 years of age hauling in a fishing net. The viewers could not help feeling sorry for the children, who were trying hard to pull large hemp ropes with their small hands. Their tiny feet clawed at the sandy beach, and their small, emaciated bodies bent under the weight of the net. Even more touching was a closeup of their faces--sad faces of children separated from their parents and needing love--which were totally devoid of the spontaneous happiness characteristic of children their age. Before the lens, those faces, which should have been full of life, bespoke a feeling of gloom that befits old men. This prompted the CBS editorial staff to comment that these children have forgotten that they are of an age in which they should be going to school and having fun.

What about the people's private lives? The narrator noted the Kampuchean authorities' statement that each laborer is allotted one tin of rice per day to be cooked into rice gruel for his meal, that all marriages are decided upon by cadres, and that the people's lives are really quite simple and trouble-free. The cameraman then switched to a scene in stark contrast to that just described--the reception organized by Kampuchean leaders Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in which the two were seen, very fat, sitting on Chinese brocade-covered easy chairs and smiling pleasantly. They are the only persons in the film who are fat and who can smile pleasantly.

The film recounts the criticism by various newsmen and scholars who have traveled along the Kampuchean border for a firsthand look at the situation. They have all reached the conclusion that the Phnom Penh authorities have slaughtered from 1.2 to 2 million people. Italian newsman Stefani pointed out: "The horror is not fully represented by these figures, but by the callous statement made to me by the Kampuchean ambassador in Peking, that Kampuchea is eradicating all persons connected with the former regime and with Vietnam."

The film features interviews with many internationally renowned personalities. Those interviewed unanimously attested to the genocide in Kampuchea. However, in order to be objective, the CBS editorial staff also presented an interview with an American whom it described as a "friend of Communist China." This American said that he had just returned from Kampuchea. He tried to defend the Phnom Penh regime, claiming that "everything is fine." But this exercise of giving opposing views was like an extremely uneven test of strength, one side being represented by a person who talks with a stammer and appears to be an abnormal individual who always looks blankly into space, and the other being represented by renowned scholars and newsmen armed with irrefutable evidence. The viewers quickly sensed the disastrous situation faced by the Phnom Penh regime with both it and its defenders being unmasked and condemned worldwide.

In the final part of the film, a Kampuchean boy is seen telling newsmen on the Thai border how his parents and his five young brothers were killed by Kampuchean troops. Asked by these newsmen what he will do in the future, he unhesitatingly replied that he would avenge the murder of his family.

Although Americans are used to horrible films like those featuring King Kong, ghosts, monsters and bloody murders, this documentary on Kampuchea elicited a very strong reaction from them. The next day the press published strong comments by viewers.

Not only Americans, but people throughout the world have developed a legitimate concern about the brutal regime now reigning in this gentle and beautiful land.

NHAN DAN: U.S.-JAPAN SECURITY TREATY A THREAT TO PEACE

OW230829Y Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Jun (VNA)--The strengthening of the U.S.-Japan military alliance is a threat to peace and security in Asia, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The paper stresses that together with progressive and peace-loving public opinion throughout the world, the Vietnamese people resolutely support the just and persistent struggle of the Japanese people against the U.S.-Japan security treaty, for independence and national sovereignty and for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

NHAN DAN goes on: "This year, July 23 (date of signing of the U.S.-Japan security treaty in 1960) comes just at a time when the U.S. and Japan have exchanged notes concerning Japan's purchase of F-15 jet fighters and P-3C antisubmarine patrol planes of the United States. The United States has also agreed to deliver to Japan one hundred F-15 fighters and forty-five P-3C antisubmarine patrol planes over the next eleven years.

It is clear that Japan and the United States have taken a further and dangerous step in the execution of the Japan-U.S. security treaty, which can only prove that Japan is more and more closely tied to this treaty. With the Carter administration's plan of strategic redeployment in Asia, this treaty is assuming a heavier task. It is increasing tension in eastern Asia. The United States plans to use its air and naval forces in urgent contingencies and to make Japan increase its military expenses. Many circles in Japan want to revive militarism.

The Japanese people are persistently carrying on and stepping up their struggle for the abolition of this treaty.

Meanwhile, the internationalist reactionary forces have more and more openly supported the maintenance of this treaty. AKAHATA, organ of the Communist Party of Japan, noted on June 12 that the attitude towards this treaty is a touchstone to distinguish progressive from non-progressive political forces.

The paper concludes that the urgent task of progressive forces throughout the world is to do all they can to strengthen the united front of progressive forces to continue the fight for the abolition of the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

KYODO: SRV RECALLS DIPLOMATS FROM ASEAN COUNTRIES

OW150804Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0743 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Singapore, 25 Jun (KYODO)--The Vietnamese Government has temporarily recalled home its diplomats and trade representatives stationed in the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region to find out the ASEAN members' reaction to the current Vietnam-China dispute over Chinese residents.

This was disclosed by a reliable source in Singapore Saturday.

The ASEAN countries are apparently feeling the Soviet shadow behind the Sino-Vietnamese dispute and fear that the dispute might affect the ASEAN region. The source said that the Vietnamese ambassador to Malaysia and the trade representative in Singapore were among those who were called back to Hanoi. The two were expected to return to their posts next month, the source added.

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUILDUP IN PROVINCES ACCELERATES

OW231215Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The building of people's national defense is being stepped up in various provinces. In Quang Ninh Province, to the east of Hanoi, militia and home guard units have been strengthened in both quality and quantity. Naval units on Phu Quoc Island have completed their training courses. Meanwhile, ground and naval combat courses are being opened for various amphibious car units. Radar units on the island are operating round the clock to detect in time all strange targets on the sea. Particular attention is also given to establishing regional home guard units in the 9th Military Zone bordering Kampuchea. All villages lying along the border have been transformed into fighting villages.

Youths Join Military Forces

OW231221Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Implementing the directive of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee on performing local military tasks in the new stage and developing their role as a shock force and their right to collective mastery while carrying out their fighting tasks in defense of the fatherland, youths in the southern provinces and municipalities--particularly in the provinces located in the southwestern border areas--have enthusiastically joined militia and guerrilla forces and persistently remained in their areas of responsibility to fight to defend their homeland.

According to still incomplete statistics, over the past 6 months tens of thousands of youth union members have voluntarily joined militia, guerrilla and self-defense forces. In Dong Thap Province alone, 11,000 more youth union members have joined militia and self-defense forces. The number of militiamen, guerrillas and self-defense corpsmen joining those forces in An Giang during the first 6 months of this year tripled that in all of 1977. The number of youth union members has also substantially increased. In order to develop the role of youth union organizations within the militia and guerrilla forces, many provincial youth unions, in agreement with the local military organs, have assigned youth union cadres to the leadership committees of grassroots militia, guerrilla and self-defense forces such as in Ben Tre, An Giang, Thuan Hai and so forth.

Long An Military Development

OW231419Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Station correspondent Le Hao report]

[Excerpts] Local military tasks play a strategic role in national construction and defense. Implementing a related directive of the Party Central Committee Secretariat, party committee echelons in various parts of our country have further developed their local military tasks.

Particularly in Long An, a province located in the southwestern area of our fatherland, significant progress has been made in developing local military tasks.

It is noteworthy that Long An has begun a people's war in strategic areas, dealt appropriate punitive blows to the intruders, achieved fairly good combat efficiency and succeeded in defending its border areas.

Soon after the provincial party committee issued a resolution on local military tasks, Long An's armed forces developed rapidly. The number of troops stationed at the provincial capital and in districts has increased and troops have been further equipped and trained. The guerrilla forces in villages and hamlets, particularly those located along the borders, have been further consolidated and developed. Self-defense forces have been set up at enterprises and state farms and in cities and towns.

When we arrived in (?Vinh), we noticed that, as in Duc Hue district, a people's war has begun. A number of villages and hamlets have become strongly defended fortresses which have caused the enemy serious losses in lives and weapons and have effectively defended the people engaged in production in the rear. Village H is a typical example. Protecting a strategic area, Village H defenders have persistently remained in the area to fight and have blunted many enemy attacks. In one battle the defenders repelled an entire enemy battalion and in another, with only six gunners, they defeated three enemy companies and wiped out dozens of enemy troops. Village H guerrillas have resourcefully used various combat methods in their valiant fight against the enemy. All of its combatants are able to use six types of guns seized from the enemy and have used them in addition to their crude weapons to successfully attack the enemy.

Hau Giang Strengthens Capacity

OW241434Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hau Giang Province in the Mekong Delta has strengthened its fighting capacity. The regional armed forces, militia and home guard units have been reorganized to meet current production and fighting requirements. The military command of the province has called on these units to heighten their vigilance, to be ready for combat and to maintain security and order in their locality.

Fishermen in Binh Tri Thien on the central coast are stepping up production while standing combat ready. Self-defense units have been established at the Song Gianh fishing enterprise, have undergone military training and a training course on naval combat. All fishing boats are allowed out during fishing trips.

JAPANESE MINISTERS ARRIVE IN CANBERRA

OW250631Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Canberra, 25 Jun KYODO--Four Japanese cabinet ministers arrived here Sunday to attend the fifth Japan-Australia regular ministerial conference on trade and economic affairs that opens Monday.

They are Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, Agriculture-Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa, International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto and Economic Planning Agency Director-General Kiichi Miyazawa.

Australia will be represented by Deputy Prime Minister J. Douglas Anthony, Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock, Industry and Commerce Minister Phillip Lynch, Primary Industry Minister Ian Sinclair, Treasurer John Howard and National Development Minister Kevin Newman.

Talks Open

OW260413Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0350 GMT 26 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 26 Jun KYODO--Japan and Australia opened their annual ministerial meeting here Monday with both sides stressing the need for bilateral cooperation to assist economic development in Asia and the Pacific.

In their keynote speeches at the fifth ministerial committee meeting, Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and his Australian counterpart Andrew Peacock shared the view that the Tokyo round of multilateral negotiations for freer world trade under way in Geneva is important for recovery and stable expansion of the international economy.

The ministers also referred to the need for promotion of a north-south dialogue and establishment of a common fund to stabilize raw material prices, main products of developing nations. On bilateral problems, Sonoda urged Australia to remove restrictions on imports of cars and other industrial products.

He also called for stable supply to Japan of uranium and expanded cooperation in nuclear energy development, including enrichment of uranium, and an early start of talks on Japanese fishing operations inside Australia's 200-mile fishery zone.

Peacock urged Japan to show early the amount of uranium it wants to buy from Australia so as to ensure a long-term stable supply. He expressed concern over moves in Japan to cut the volume and prices of iron ore and coking coal imports to cope with the glut of supply. He sought Japan's cooperation to increase processing of Australian raw materials and hoped for development of bilateral cooperation in the nuclear power, fishery and energy sectors.

Also attending the two-day meeting from Japan were Agriculture-Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa, International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto, and Economic Planning Agency Director General Kiichi Miyazawa.

Other Australian delegates were Deputy Prime Minister J. Douglas Anthony, Industry and Commerce Minister Phillip Lynch, Primary Industry Minister Ian Sinclair, Treasurer John Howard and National Development Minister Kevin Newman.

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I N D O N E S I A

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SUHARTO, LEE KUAN YEW HOLD TALKS IN BALI

BK260945Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 26 Jun 78 BK

[Text] President Suharto and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew left for Bedugul this afternoon after 2-hour talks at Wisma cottage in Bali this morning.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew told newsmen that during his meeting with President Suharto they discussed the third Indonesian 5-year development plan, ASEAN and international development in general. They also discussed steps to be taken in the development of economic cooperation, especially among ASEAN member countries, because the Indonesian and Singapore heads of government believe that the economic weakness of one ASEAN member country reflects the weakness of ASEAN as a whole.

Later this afternoon, if weather permits, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and President Suharto will play a round of golf in Bedugul, to be followed by dinner tonight. RRI (Radio Republik Indonesia) reports from Denpasar that their second round of talks will be held tomorrow.

Crash Kills Indonesian Ambassador

BB 21252Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpts] Army helicopter (BEA-205) today crashed at Candi Kuning, Baturiti county, Tubanan district, Bali Province. The helicopter had on board a group of Indonesian officials who were making preparations for a meeting between President Suharto and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

At the time of this broadcast, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew is calling on President Suharto at Pertiwina cottage in Kuta. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his party arrived at Ngurah Rai, Bali, today at 1715.

President Suharto welcomed Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew at the airplane ramp. Lee Kuan Yew then shook hands with other Indonesian officials. He was given a traditional welcome by 16 girls, who staged a welcoming dance. A cultural program scheduled for this evening has been canceled.

After his private meeting with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, President Suharto is scheduled to proceed to Ngurah Rai airport to witness the shipment of the remains of Indonesian Ambassador to Singapore Haeruddin Tashing and Protocol Affairs Director General Alexander Simanungkalang to Jakarta.

FOREIGN MINISTER BACK FROM NEW DELHI VISIT

BK215737Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Text] At their meeting in New Delhi Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and Indian Minister of External Affairs Atal Behari Vajpayee discussed bilateral relations between the two countries as well as the nonaligned countries' ministerial conference in Belgrade in July.

On his arrival at Halim Perdanakusumah International Airport from New Delhi last night (23 June), Minister Mochtar said that the nonaligned movement was an important one and it had been functioning continuously. He said that he had discussed with the Indian external affairs minister matters related to the nonaligned movement not only in view of the forthcoming ministerial conference in Belgrade and the nonaligned summit meeting in Havana but, particularly in view of growing indications of a split among nonaligned countries. He said that no matter what, such a split must not be allowed because it would weaken the nonaligned movement itself. Minister Mochtar had gone to India to discuss the seabed boundary between Indonesia, India and Thailand.

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INDONESIA

Minister Moentjar expressed the opinion that the existence of the nonaligned movement had prevented a polarization of forces in the world into two groupings which could cause an outbreak of war. Therefore, he said, the nonaligned movement constituted an effort to maintain peace and eliminate the threat of war.

Minister Moentjar and his Indian counterpart also discussed ASEAN matters. In this connection, India has proposed the holding of talks between ASEAN and India. Minister Moentjar told the Indian external affairs minister that at the recent ASEAN ministerial meeting in Phatthaya, agreement in principle had been reached that ASEAN should hold talks with other developing countries.

Differences With CNV

BK241232Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Indonesia, Thailand and India have established a common seabed boundary. This was disclosed by Foreign Minister Moentjar Kusumaatmadja to newsmen today after reporting to the president on his visit to India. He said that Indonesia now has seabed boundary problems only with Vietnam and Australia. He said talks on the matter with Australia would be started soon, but preliminary discussions with Vietnam have yielded no agreement, because Vietnam is using a delimitation theory different from Indonesia's. He said Vietnam is using the Thalweg theory which delimits state boundaries on the basis of the deepest parts of water areas. Moentjar also disclosed that Indonesia is planning to invite Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary to visit Indonesia.

Ieng Sary Invitation

BK241247Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1040 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 24 Jun (AFP)--Indonesia is inviting Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary to make an official visit to this country. Foreign Minister Moentjar Kusumaatmadja announced here today. Speaking to newsmen after meeting with President Suharto, Minister Kusumaatmadja said the invitation will be formally extended by the Indonesian ambassador in Thailand when Minister Ieng Sary visits Bangkok later this month. Moentjar said the Cambodian foreign minister had earlier expressed the wish to visit Indonesia in the near future.

CABINET TO SEEK CLOSER TRADE TIE. WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

BK251419Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0730 GMT 25 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 25 Jun (AFP)--The Indonesian cabinet has decided to establish a favorable climate for closer trade relations with socialist countries, especially to increase its non-oil exports, it was reported here today. The announcement was made following a session of the cabinet political and security stabilization board, in which an invitation from the Vietnamese government for the Indonesian foreign minister to visit Hanoi was also discussed.

The Vietnamese Government, a cabinet announcement said, had invited Foreign Minister Moentjar Kusumaatmadja to follow up discussions on delineating the Continental Shelf boundary between the two countries. This matter was discussed last December in Jakarta during a visit of the Vietnamese foreign minister when the delegation came here for this purpose. A cabinet spokesman however said the Indonesian foreign minister was at present too busy to accept the invitation.

MALAYSIA

HUSSEIN INTRODUCES NATIONAL FRONT MANIFESTO

BK240912Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The National Front has pledged to maintain Malaysia's free enterprise system. This pledge is contained in its manifesto for the general election on the 8th of next month.

The prime minister, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, who is the leader of the National Front, told a news conference in Kuala Lumpur today that this policy has helped to attract a lot of foreign investors. He pointed out that Malaysia under the rule of the front has won the confidence of the outside world. This has enabled Malaysia to obtain foreign loans to finance its development program. Malaysia's nonaligned, independent and active foreign policy has not only helped to create political stability and peace but also benefited the country in increasing its international trade.

Datuk Hussein said that the 20-point manifesto was aimed at bringing about social justice and a liberal and clean government which would be fair to all. The front also pledged to further strengthen racial harmony and understanding among all Malaysians. Datuk Hussein said that Malaysia's record in uniting its people of various races had won world acclaim and had made it a model nation.

Election Broadcast Times Allotted

BK231407Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In Kuala Lumpur today, representatives from eight political parties attended a meeting called by the Ministry of Information to explain to them the conditions of party political broadcasts over Radio Malaysia during the election period. The representatives were from the Barisan Nasional, PAS, DAP, the Worker's Party, Parti Rakyat, (Pekemas), United People's Party and Kita.

The secretary general of the ministry, Encik Ahmad bin Haji Abdul Rahim, told them that under the conditions the Barisan Nasional would be given 70 percent of the time allotted and 30 percent to the opposition parties. Encik Ahmad told newsmen later he would bring up to the government a number of points raised, including one by the DAP and PAS, that the time allocation be on a 60-40 percent basis. The first broadcast will be by the leader of the Barisan Nasional, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, on Monday.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW DEPARTS FOR 5-DAY VISIT TO INDONESIA

BK251216Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Mr Lee Kuan Yew left for a 5-day informal visit to Indonesia this afternoon. During his visit, Mr Lee will meet President Suharto in Bali for an exchange of views on recent regional and international developments.

The prime minister was accompanied by the speaker of parliament, Dr Yeoh Ghim Seng, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Rajaratnam, the minister for communications and national development, Mr Lim Kim San, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Lee Khoo Choy, and several officials. During Mr Lee's absence, the deputy prime minister and minister of defense, Dr Goh Keng Swee, will act as prime minister.

AFP REPORTS ON ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS

OW251245Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1203 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila 25 Jun (AFP)--About 200 Filipino demonstrators staged an anti-American protest for the second day running today outside the gates of the sprawling U.S. Clark Air Base in nearby Pampanga Province. But no incidents were reported during the hour-long demonstration held to protest American police invasion of the Philippine Diplomatic Mission in New York on June 11 in which two Filipino staff members were allegedly hauled by the seven police raiders.

The demonstrators composed of workers and farmers marched from the adjacent base town of Angeles to a vacant lot in front of the base gate, where a number of Clark plainclothes security men stood by, according to witnesses.

Clark and Subic base, situated outside Manila in central Luzon, are the subject of U.S.-Philippine negotiations on a new treaty to govern their future operations. The two are America's biggest remaining military installations in Southeast Asia.

A battery of speakers led by former communist guerrilla supremo Luis Taruc, 65, now a member of the Interim Legislature, denounced the alleged police brutality and violation of human rights as their followers carried placards, one of them reading: "Mr Carter, is brutality human rights?"

The same group picketed the American Embassy here for 2 hours Saturday, reportedly with approval of President Ferdinand Marcos, and protested against the police invaders who also allegedly ridiculed the 60-year-old Filipino strongman.

Mr Marcos had said the government was planning to file charges not only for violation of diplomatic immunity but also for police brutality against the seven police officers involved in the June 11 break-in at the Philippine Consulate and UN Mission.

MARCOS CALLS FOR REVITALIZATION OF FOREIGN MINISTRY

OW231700Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Prime Minister Marcos today vowed to further professionalize the foreign service to enable the Philippines to play a more active role in international affairs. The prime minister made this vow in a speech at the 80th anniversary celebrations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Malacanang's Maharlika Hall. In his speech the prime minister noted that the government's revitalized foreign policy has opened many opportunities for the country. He said it has heightened relationships that were once dormant when forging friendships with new nations.

On the government's plan to further professionalize the foreign service, the prime minister said:

[Begin Marcos recording] Maximum support will be extended to the Foreign Service Institute to insure the professional development of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs personnel. It should henceforth be our policy that before anyone is assigned abroad he must first be required to undergo all the necessary training and preparation at this institute.

I also realize the urgent need of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a new building that will adequately house its entire staff (functions). These grave questions affecting the reorganization of the ministry--the professionalization of the foreign service and the improvement of its facilities--all require measures that should be (words indistinct) within our means. I look to the leadership of the ministry to take the initiative in this major effort at revitalization and, as I have said, I have come here today to pledge support for such efforts. [end recording]

The prime minister also spoke on the need to intensify our relations with the outside world, on the need to increase trade with other countries and on the need to renegotiate the military bases issues with the United States. He said, however, that in these efforts its internal policy resources must first be properly utilized before effective global solutions to these problems can be reached.

[Benin Marcos recording] Complementing these efforts, we must strive to expand and intensify our relations with the outside world. We shall seek to increase our trade with all countries of the world. We shall continue to welcome and protect foreign investments.... [end recording]

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo (viewed) the future call of the country's foreign policy as that one that will elevate the nation to a higher plane of existence.

CASE AGAINST COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER SISON OPENED

OW231634Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[text] Preliminary investigations on the case against Communist Party Chairman Jose Maria Sison and 11 other CPP (Communist Party of the Philippines) members opened today in Port Bonifacio. A military investigator, Colonel Manuel Casacalang presided over the proceedings marked by the presentation of evidence from both the prosecution and defense panels.

Sison and company are accused of violating certain provisions of the Republic Act Number 1700, otherwise known as the anti-subversion law. Several witnesses including former members of the New People's Army--the CPP's military arm--have been lined up to testify against the accused.

GOVERNMENT FORCES PURSUE TERRORIST GROUP IN SOUTH

OW241426Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[text] Government forces are now pursuing a group of terrorists who raided the municipality of Lupon in Davao Oriental this morning. A report received earlier by the Ministry of National Defense on the incident disclosed that at least one person was killed. Six others were also reported seriously injured when the terrorists fired indiscriminately on the town residents. The terrorists reportedly struck under cover of darkness, catching off guard the local police force as well as the military units of the town.

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